N. Y. WORKERS TO GREET DUNCAN DANCERS IN FAREWELL AT MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
For a Workers-Farmers Government
To Organize the Unorganized
For the 40-Hour Week
For a Labor Party

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

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IMPERIALISTS ATTACK THE SOVIET PEACE PROPOSALS

Tammany Injunction Condemns Cafeteria Workers to Slavery; They Will Violate It

JUST ONE PAGE FROM

'Cement'

First Installment in Special Edition for

MAY DAY!

In the Special May Day Edition of the Daily Worker apears the first installment of Gladkov's famous novel of Socialist construction in the First Workers' and Peasants' Republic. It will be printed as an antidote to the jingo war propaganda against the Soviet Union being published in the weekly magazine, "Liberty," under the title, "The Red Napoleon."

Gladkov describes the life of a real Red Army commander after the White Guards have been driven out—his family life as well as his work in the Communist Party and in rebuilding the cement factory which the whites had smashed. A short excerpt will show the type of writing Gladkov is capable of:

Excerpt from "Cement."

A wild cry stayed in his throat, changing into a hoarse choked moan. He clenched his jaws convulsively with such force that his head ached with the tension.

"You. . .Chumalov! For God's sake do quickly what you have to do!"

Gleb stepped nearer to the engineer; he was feverish, tense.

"Comrade Technologist, we've acted the fool long enough. We need heads. . .and hands. We've got to start things going! Coal and oil! Warmth and bread for the workmen. The industrial revival of the Republic. . .Over the mountains are great stacks of felled wood. We can bring it not by horse-power but by the mechanical power of the works. Thousands and millions of logs. . . Loaded trucks. . .voluntary Sunday work! Thousands of muscular hands and backs!"

He seized Kleist by the shoulders and shook him in joyful excitement; in his hands the engineer shook nervously like a scarecrow. His hat fell from his head and swooped like a nightbird into the darkness below.

"Enough, Comrade Technologist! We're going to put you in harness. We have proved our strength. Your brains and hands are worth gold to us. A technologist like you—why, you're one of the greatest in the Republic!"

And in this, his last exhausting struggle for life, Engineer Kleist realized in the depths of his being that these dreadful hands ingrained with death had sternly and firmly attached him to life. Stupefied, he could not grasp the meaning of this shattering event; he stood there, emptied of all thought, bare-headed, with galloping heart.

Gleb struck the balustrade with his fist and the iron lattice work resounded.

"Well, Comrade Technologist, get your brains in harness and we'll get to work. We'll build bigger things even than these. A new world, Comrade Technologist!"

Want More Articles.

We want more articles for this Special May Day Edition from workers engaged in mass struggle—contributions from worker correspondents in the basic industries and in strikes, soldier correspondents, Negro workers, farmers, women and youth workers, farmers, class war prisoners now in jail and recently released.

THOUSAND MEET AT CITY HALL; PROTEST ATTACK

Walker Runs Away; Open Letter, Speeches Denounce Brutality

ILD, Other Unions, Aid

11 Arrested Yesterday; 2 More Shops Struck

Masses of striking cafeteria workers assembled in front of the City Hall and sent a committee in to interview Mayor Walker yesterday. The mayor wasn't in his office; he had no time for workers fighting against the twelve-hour day.

The cafeteria workers left with the mayor's secretary, Charles Hand, an open letter denouncing especially the anti-union injunctions which his Tammany judges have been granting, and the brutality of his Tammany police, and held an enthusiastic meeting at the City Hall in which Juliet Stuart Poyntz exposed the whole Tammany graft machine in its attempts to smash the strike and drive the food workers to starvation.

Three Injunctions.

Three injunctions now lie against the strikers: There is the Wil-low Cafeteria injunction which prohibits picketing or calling a strike in any more of the 22 cafeterias under this management, and the similar injunction obtained by the United Restaurant Owners' Association which has many of the cafeterias in New York under its jurisdiction. In addition there is the injunction of the New Way Cafeteria, which has locked its doors.

The workers on strike realize to the full that these injunctions are merely the Tammany administration of New York rushing to the aid of the employers and fighting to keep the workers crushed down to a miserable existence of low wages and unendurable long hours, filthy conditions and tyrannical bossing by owners of unorganized cafeterias. The strikers are determined to utilize their right to strike and to picket, to defy the boss-dictated injunctions and restraining orders of courts which have shown themselves once more tools of the employers.

Other Unions Help.

The committee which tried to interview Walker was composed of Sylvia Wiener of the Amalgamated Food Workers; Juliet Stuart Poyntz, secretary of the International Labor Defense; Rose Wortis, secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, and Kate Gitlow, secretary of the United Council of Working Women.

All these pledged the help of their organizations to support the cafe-

(Continued on Page Five)

Want Addressers in Strike Relief Drive

Volunteers to address envelopes and help send out mail in the Workers International Relief campaign for the striking textile workers of the South should report at Room 604, One Union Square, any day this week.

A Picketing Demonstration at Elizabethton, Tenn.

Five thousand workers of the American Glanzstoff and Bemberg textile plants are on strike at Elizabethton, Tenn. When they first struck last month the A. F. of L. organizers sold out the men and sent them back to the mill. The resentment at the miserable conditions under which they are forced to work, and which were in no way relieved after they went back, led to the second spontaneous strike which involves 5,000 mill workers.

N. Y. Workers Pledge Aid to Southern Strikers

Irving Plaza Mass Meeting Pledges Aid to Textile Workers, Hears of Militant Struggle

Workers of New York City greeted the recital of the splendid struggle of the Southern textile workers for decent living and working conditions, at a meeting to mobilize relief and defense for the strike held last night at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place.

Four representatives of the strikers and leaders of the National Textile Workers' Union, International Labor Defense, Trades Union Educational League, Workers International Relief, and other organizations told of the struggle of over 8,000 workers striking against a 72-hour week, starvation wages, eviction from their homes, and the resistance against thugs, legionnaires, and American Federation of Labor saboteurs.

The representatives of the strikers told of conditions in Gastonia, which led to the strike, and of the coming of the N. T. W U. A typical point mentioned by Violet Jones was this: She once broke her arm in a machine. She was kept in the mill all day without attention, and after four weeks she was paid $18 compensation, out of which $6 was deducted for the company doctor.

John Owens, who has just returned from the strike region, told of conditions as he saw them, stressing the spirit of solidarity between Negro and white workers. Weisbord told of the work of the union. Ballam stressed the importance of the new forces in the South for the labor movement, which are coming under the leadership of the T.U.E.L.

A collection was taken up at the meeting, one of the audience contributing $100 and another $50. A group of hotel workers turned in $6 they had collected from their fellow workers.

"Gentlemen of Color" Only in Rockefeller "Model" House

Gets Negro Bosses to Help Him Exploit Negro Workers In Harlem

By SOL AUERBACH.

X.

(This is the tenth of a series of articles appearing every day in the Daily Worker, exposing the conditions under which workers are forced to live in Harlem. Previous articles described unsanitary, crowded conditions, the robbery of landlords whether politican, Negro or white capitalist, or minister and a fight against these conditions which the tenants are beginning to put up. The present article exposes a so-called "model apartment" scheme.)

* * *

JOHN D. ROCKKEFELLER, whose name is legion as brutal exploiter of labor of all races and in all parts of the world, has built apartments on the block between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, 149th and 150th Streets, for which he has stolen the name of Paul Laurence Dunbar.

This "experiment in cooperative housing" growing out of the charity of Rockefeller—for which he gets a five and one-half per cent return on his money—has been hailed by his own agents and papers like the New York Times as the action of a "public-spirited and charitable" man.

In reality, it is a straight bluff. It is meant for the upper class—segregated—of Negroes in Harlem. For the mass of Harlem tenants it is useless except for so much scenery to look upon, if they happen to be up that way.

Not for Us.

Housing schemes, such as proposed by the State Board of Regional Planning, such as are carried out by other "public spirited gentlemen"

(Continued on Page Two)

Call Brooklyn Workers to Anti-War Meeting

Fred Biedenkapp, of the Shoe Workers Union, Harold Williams, of the Negro Department of the Communist Party, and Walter Trumbull will speak at a mass meeting to protest against imperialist war preparations at the Brownsville Workers Center, 154 Watkins St., Brooklyn, at 8 p. m., Friday.

HILLQUIT LAWYER IN WILD TIRADE

Foiled in their efforts to wrest buildings belonging to the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union from the cloak and dressmakers, the Hillquit-Schlesinger company union crew yesterday resorted to the methods employed by other anti-labor agencies—attacks on the Communists and the left wing in a capitalist court.

The son of Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International company union, appeared as lawyer for the right wing before County Supreme Court Justice Whitaker in a suit to defraud the union of its building at 16 W. 21st St. Young Schlesinger was cross-examining Julius Portnoy, member of the Joint Board of the industrial union. Finding it impossible to get Portnoy to answer after his liking, he launched a tirade against the Communists. To all of which the capitalist judge listened very sympathetically.

But somebody whispered into the callow Mr. Schlesinger's ear that this mightn't look so well on the records, and he hastily requested the judge to expunge his tirade. Louis B. Boudin, lawyer, for the industrial union, demanded that the attack stay, and the judge granted the request.

DEPUTIES START REIGN OF TERROR OVER GASTONIA

Bayonet Picket; Slug Boy of 14; Arrest Without Warrant

Jail Many in Tennessee

Militant Picketing of Rayon Factories

GASTONIA, N. C., April 17.—A reign of terror is being instituted here by the imported mill guards and deputy sheriffs put in charge of the job of trying to break the strike of thousands of textile mill workers in North Carolina, under the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union.

There is an abandonment by the mill owners' guards of every pretense at legality. One striker has already been bayoneted by a mill guard who resented his picketing activity.

Yesterday a striking mill worker, a boy aged 14, was beaten nearly to death by Sergeant Rankin and another deputy.

Search Without Warrant.

There are continual arrests and searches made of workers' houses, without warrant. Houses are searched at night. One pregnant woman's house was invaded this way, and the woman, Mrs. McClure, is in grave danger from the shock suffered during the illegal invasion and search.

Workers on the picket line or walking the streets are stopped and searched, without warrant, by mill owners who have had themselves sworn in as deputy sheriffs, or by their gangsters.

Refuse Bonds Offered.

Karl Reeve, the representative of the International Labor Defense, who is actively engaged in defending the workers attacked and arrested, states that the authorities illegally refuse to accept real estate for bonds on which to release workers, and insist on cash. Immediate defense funds are needed, he declares.

Four civic clubs are calling a conference today to work up hysteria for a "crusade against the Reds," meaning all mill workers who dare to strike against the $8 or $12 weekly wage and the long hours. In spite of everything, the strikers stand firm, and there are signs that the mill owners are beginning to suffer badly financially.

* * *

Heroic Picketing.

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., April 17.—The workers from the American Glanzstoff and Bemberg corporations here are militantly picketing their mills in spite of a campaign of arrests by the deputies. Over 5,000 came out Monday and yesterday, although the United Textile Workers officials here did their best to betray them, and advised them to remain at work.

Warrants for the arrest of additional striking textile workers were sworn out today by the management of the American Glanzstoff and Bemberg Textile Corporation. Strikers are being rounded up on charges growing out of the picketing here Monday when union men entered the plant and persuaded several hundred more workers to desert their posts.

Pullman Faker Refuses Floor to Textile Striker

National Organizer A. Philip Randolph refused the floor to Dewey Martin, one of a delegation of Southern textile strikers, when Martin was introduced by Harold Williams and Hermie Huiswood of the Negro Workers Relief Committee, with the request that he be allowed to appeal for aid to the North Carolina textile strike, at a meeting of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th Street.

When Huiswood and Williams appealed for the floor for five minutes in which to stress the necessity of "co-operation between the Negro brothers of the North and South in the strike," they were politely informed that the arrangements of the meeting would not allow them to speak.

Commenting on the referendum issued by the Pullman company, calling upon the workers to vote for the organization of a company union, Randolph and Secretary Roy Lancaster asked the men not to be intimidated. "The Pullman company is out to break the union," they told the disinterested group of 50 workers present, forgetting to mention their own part in betraying the workers. In a lengthy talk on his experiences in "the early days of the labor movement," Collins, a representative of the American Federation of Labor, referred to its reactionary president, William Green, as "one of the greatest union organizers in America."

N. Y. WORKERS SUPPORT MAY 1

Send Money; to Give Out 100,000 Leaflets

The arrangements committee in charge of the huge May Day meeting at the Bronx Coliseum has just issued one hundred thousand striking May Day leaflets for distribution in the shops and factories of the city. The leaflet displays a husky worker in overalls shaking his fist at a group of capitalist parasites, who are treading upon the bodies of workers, and includes the proclamation issued by the conference of labor and fraternal organizations last Sunday.

It also calls attention to the splendid program which is being prepared for the Coliseum on May 1, which includes the famous Dixie Choir in a special program of Negro work and folk songs, the Dance Guild in a series of dances epitomizing May Day, James E. Phillips, the fine bass singer, the Freiheit Gesangs Verein, the Finnish Red Brass Band, and the mass pageant, which is now being rehearsed.

Contributions are pouring in to defray the expenses of the May Day Celebration and to enable the committee to sell the tickets for 25 cents through labor organizations. Contributions already received are as follows: Cooks & Broilers 719, $25; Women's Councils, $25; Local 9 TUEL, $10; Window Cleaners, $25—$25 more coming; Suitcase & Bagmakers TUEL, $5; Independent Shoeworkers, first contribution $50; N. Y. I.L.D., $25.

VOTE TO DELAY DISCUSSION ON LITVINOFF PLAN

Confusion in League of Nations as Delegates Evade Debate

Japan Leads Attack

Plan Cuts Armies and Navies in Half

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 17.—The Soviet plan to cut the armaments of the imperialist powers in half was virtually rejected today by the preparatory disarmament commission of the League of Nations.

The diplomats from the imperialist nations were thrown into confusion this morning on the question of how best to wriggle free from the embarrassing plan of the Soviet delegates, which realistically proposes measures to reduce armament.

Attempts to Evade Issue.

The problem of evading the proposals was met by a request of President Louden, British, to vote whether or not the delegates wanted to consider the Soviet proposals as a new basis for discussion, or accept his own agenda.

This enraged the British delegate, Lord Cushenden, since Louden's agenda also includes discussion of the Soviet plan. The confusion of the diplomats was further increased when President Louden explained the meaning of his proposal in a different way to different delegates.

No Vote on Agenda.

Hugh Gibson, American ambassador to Belgium, then hastily intervened and said he assumed that Louden's agenda would be voted on as a whole and that if it was accepted the Soviet proposals would be discussed.

Louden in embarrassment had just given a contrary explanation but thought Gibson's was the easiest way out and accepted.

Then, without taking any vote, he hastily adjourned the session, saying he understood his agenda had been accepted.

The delegates are satisfied that serious consideration of the plan has been sidetracked for the present and believe that ways can be found effectually to evade it before the final discussion.

Soviet Proposals.

Terms of the Soviet proposals which are especially alarming the imperialists are the limitation of all battleships to 10,000 tons, instead of 35,000 as fixed at the Washington conference, the scrapping of all aircraft carriers and disarmament of all aircraft so they cannot be used for military purposes.

Nations with navies of 200,000

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MINERS TO BE AT YOUTH MEET

Will Be At Convention of Young Workers

The National Miners' Union is sending two young miners as fraternal delegates to the Fifth National Convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League. A letter has just been received from Pat Toohey, executive secretary of the union, stating that the Executive board of the union had elected two fraternal delegates to represent the Youth Section of the National Miners' Union at the League Convention.

These delegates along with regular and fraternal delegates from all over the country will arive in time for the opening night of the convention, April 26th. A huge demonstration is being arranged at the Central Opera House, Friday evening, April 26th to welcome the delegates.

Tickets for the opening night of the convention are now on sale in the Daily Worker office, the YWL office, 26-28 Union Square and at the National Office of the League, 43 E. 125th St., New York.

Philosophers have been busied in trying to EXPLAIN the world, each after his own fashion. But the real question is, How are we to CHANGE it?—Marx.

OPEN SESSION OF BAZAAR TONIGHT

The "Build-the-Union" Bazaar of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, which starts tonight at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., will occupy both floors of the hall. Dresses, cloaks, oriental rugs, Russian linens and peasant artcraft, and oriental dried fruits, will be sold up-stairs.

The floor will have booths containing clothing, millinery, pocketbooks, jewelry, books, Russian candy and halvah, and ornamental ironwork, and a restaurant fully equipped to serve hot meals. Music will be played during meals, and there will be dancing. After supper, there will be music and dancing every night on the main floor.

OUT OF SCHOOL MAY 1ST

SLOGAN OF WORKERS' CHILDREN'S CONFERENCE.

Denounce Hoover's Child Health Day

The Workers' Children's Conference for May Day, called by the Young Pioneers of the New York District, adopted the following resolutions on May Day and on the government Child Health Day. The resolutions on May Day follows:

May Day, the international workers' holiday, this year occurs at a time when the American capitalist class is preparing for a new world war. Every year the workers celebrate the first of May as a day of protest against the misery and suffering under which they are forced to work and live. This year, unemployment, low wages, and terrible working conditions are the common lot of the masses of workers.

Fate of Workers' Children.

And what is the lot of the worker's child? He is being trained in the schools and in the militaristic organizations set up by the government, such as the Boy Scouts, Naval Guards, and the like, to grow up to be an enemy of his class, the working class. He is being trained for the coming war, to take his place as an enemy of the working class. Three and a half million children are slaving their lives away in the factories,

(Continued on Page Two)

CONVICT PAINO OF BRIBE OFFER

Angelo Paino, made a knight by Pope Pius, and made a millionaire by his contracts to provide sewers for the borough of Queens, was yesterday found guilty by a jury out only an hour, of providing a $10,000 bribe for the new president of Queens, Geo. U. Harvey.

The jury decided that Paino wanted to bribe the borough government to get his sewer contracts. During the administration of Harvey's predecessor, Connelly

DEBENTURES TO RAISE FOOD COST

WASHINGTON, April 17. — The house of representatives held only a brief session today and the senate none at all, but already there have developed the main lines of several clashes with the Hoover policy as indicated in his message yesterday on the farm bill and his theory that nothing but the agricultural and tariff measures should be discussed.

"Does not the action of the Federal Reserve Board in making it possible for $15,000,000,000 of American capital to be sent abroad largely to equip European factories with modern machinery to produce goods with cheap labor to be exported to the United States to compete with American products produced by

(Continued on Page Two)

Duncans in Fine Program at Opening of Farewell Tonight

Tonight is THE night. The Duncan Dancers are back. And when they appear at Manhattan Opera House, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., at 8:30 tonight there will be a crowd of workers to give them an exuberant welcome.

The Isadora Duncan Dancers, all children of Russian workers under the direction of Irma Duncan, head of the Duncan School in Moscow, have endeared themselves to thousands of American workers in the little over three months that they have been in this country. Now they are saying goodbye. Tonight is the first of their farewell performances. They will also appear tomorrow night, Saturday afternoon and evening and Sunday afternoon.

These five performances in New York City are the last opportunities American workers will have of seeing these remarkable young Soviet dancers. Their art—an art which fuses the traditions of the great Isadora Duncan—is like nothing else ever seen in this country. One can see these dancers over and over again and never weary of them. That is why so many workers who already have seen them one or more times on their previous appearances in this city, will be in Manhattan Opera House tonight and at the other four performances of the Duncan troupe.

Buy tickets at once at the Daily Worker office, 26 Union Square. The "Daily" receives a percentage on all tickets sold at its office. Don't delay or you may not get in.

WINSLOW EXPOSE MAY FORCE PROBE BY GRAND JURY

Congress Committee Tries Hard to Quit

U. S. District Attorney Tuttle yesterday intimated that he might be forced by the publicity attending the injunction granted by Federal Judge Winslow, now resigned under graft charges, to order a federal grand jury investigation.

One federal grand jury has already met to consider the Winslow bankruptcy ring scandal, but did not push its investigation "because a congressional committee was probing the case." The resignation of Winslow has given the committee an opportunity to drop its investigation.

* * *

Injunction Illegal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Further exposures in connection with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's efforts to increase the subway fare in New York to seven cents were made here the other day in connection with the impeachment charges against former Federal Judge Francis A. Winslow.

Opinion is divided as to whether the impeachment charges against Winslow can be dropped, since his "retirement." It is considered that some show of "investigation," at least, must be made as a result of the expose of Winslow's connection with the bankruptcy ring of lawyers in New York. However, Congressman Sirovich of New York, who recently was one of the champions for an "investigation" of Winslow's conduct, declared today that he "could not see that any useful purpose would be served" by continuing the inquiry.

In the additional facts brought out today, Winslow's connection with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was exposed. In a statement, Congressman LaGuardia said that the resignation of Winslow "in and of itself" was not sufficient reason for dropping the charges, indicating that the main reason further inquiry should be made is that Winslow's attitude is one of "defiance and martyrdom" instead of "penitence."

The charges against Winslow point out that not only did he grant an injunction to the I. R. T. because of "improper and unlawful consideration," but that he even neglected such formalities as being in the jurisdiction of his district when signing the official papers.

Gale Brings Up Sailor Whose Loss Was Hidden

The body of a sailor washed ashore near Point Pleasant, N. J., during the gale that swept the Atlantic coast Tuesday had not been identified yesterday. It is supposed this sailor is one lost overboard during a previous storm, and not reported in the news.

The present gale wrecked the barge Fred E. Hasler with 1,700 tons of whale oil aboard, the tug Perth Amboy III, and another barge in New York harbor, all without loss of life.

The first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy.—Marx.

All That Is Left of Worker's Home After Arkansas Storm

A worker's family looking over what is left of their shack after a terrible storm struck Arkansas, killing more than 60 persons and injuring 200. The flimsy huts of workers and tenant-farmers were the first to give way.

"Gentlemen of Color" Only In Rockefeller "Model" House

(Continued from Page One)

do not fool one single workingclass tenant anywhere.

If you live in an apartment where you pay $40 for four rooms in a dilapidated house and your imagination is struck by the description of the "model" Dunbar apartments, you will throw the advertisement down the dumbwaiter shaft as soon as you read that Dunbar apartments are available at $77.50 per month and $90 per month.

You will tear it up in fury when you read that a deposit of $50 per room must be paid before you move in towards the sale price of the apartment and that it will take you 22 years to "own" it.

In this block of 511 apartments in which live about 2,000 people, the average monthly payment—call it rent or installments towards the buying of the apartment, it is about the same—is $14.50 per room per month. The apartments rent for from $60 to over $100. No lodgers are allowed. No rent parties.

"Charity" Not for Us.

This means that the mass Negro workers in Harlem are definitely excluded. The average earnings of the tenants living in this "model apartment" is from $40 to $50 per month. They are all of "good Christian character," chosen from a long list of applicants, their lives well looked into.

The average earnings of the mass of workers living in Harlem is about $20 per week. Figure it out yourself. The mass of tenants cannot pay even $10 per room per month.

We are definitely out of the circle of Rockefeller's "charity." But what is his idea, anyhow?

* * *

"Too Respectable."

MR. and Mrs. Bruce, the managers of the apartments, are highly "respectable people."

"You know, this development, is not tax-exempt," said Mrs. Bruce. And then bristling like a society lady on show, "We are too respectable to ask for tax exemption. We feel that as citizens we should bear the duties of the state."

In fact "respectability" bristles all over the place. The kind of respectability that Mr. Rockefeller likes to see — respectability that means slavery to white masters. And these Negro bourgeoisie, who have sold themselves body and soul to the white master, take up his tune for the sake of getting a position of supremacy over Negro workers.

Police System.

Mr. Bruce himself—you must consider that a compliment—took us over the place. It is all well kept. Dumbwaiters are working and are fumigated every day. Special guards who have been made members of the police force, patrol the building and see to it that the house rules are kept. If you want to be a respectable Negro bourgeois under the wing of Mr. Rockefeller you must submit to a virtual prison system of restraints, and a spy system. The Bruces, both trained in capitalist universities, are fine police captains.

Going through the cellar—which is also well kept, we found Mr. Wood at his furnace.

"Now, Mr. Wood," said Mr. Bruce, "will you please explain to this gentleman how the heating system works?"

Tutoring.

"This heating system supplies heat for this one apartment. It is built . . ." stammers Wood. He is stuck. He cannot remember his lines. Bruce saves him.

"Thank you very much, Mr. Wood. Now we will go on."

That is just an example of how awful it must be to live in this model apartment—even if you are located in the upper class and can pay the price.

* * *

The "Real Thing."

ROCKEFELLER does not allow any opportunity for making money to escape him. He started a bank, known as the Dunbar National Bank on the premises.

The purpose of this bank as expressed in its official literature is also the purpose of the whole "model scheme." It is meant for "the real thing—the middle class groups."

"Gentlemen of Color"

It appeals to the "gentlemen of color," in the name of a board of directors, only one or two of whom are Negroes bankers, but all of whom are big Wall Street financiers, to build a powerful middle class group in Harlem. It is meant for Negro store-keepers, builders, real estate men.

It is another institution created by Rockefeller for the exploitation of Negro workers with the aid of "respectable people" of their own race. In this way he buys over and helps the exploiters and the landlords to further rob the mass of Negro workers.

* * *

A Good Return.

THAT is a model scheme for you. Notice that while Rockefeller helps the Negro bourgeoisie along as puts them under a prison system, because they are Negroes. Notice also that this upper class in Harlem will submit to all sorts of insults for the sake of shaking hands with the agents of Rockefeller.

As far as we, the Negro and white workers are concerned, that "model scheme" in Harlem is not meant for us. It is, in fact, an enemy of ours, for it serves as a focusing point for the development of a group of Negro bosses and exploiters, taken under the wing of Wall Street, who are to get some returns on the exploitation of Negro workers, the greater benefit of which, however, is to go to Rockefeller himself.

* * *

Tomorrow follow the Daily Worker investigator further in the exposure of housing conditions in Harlem.

Tenants are invited to write in freely to the Daily Worker on their housing conditions.

DEBENTURES TO RAISE FOOD COST

(Continued from Page One)

American labor nullify the effect of a protective tariff?

"Is not the proposed reparations bank a creation of and sponsored by the League of Nations?

"Have not arrangements already been made to have the Federal Reserve System of the United States become an agent of this international super bank, which will thereby of necessity force the United States to become affiliated with the World Court and the League of Nations in order to protect American money poured into Continental Europe through the action of the Federal Reserve Board?

Protect Mellon "Refunds."

The senate judiciary committee put its official seal on the appointment of Mellon to be secretary of the treasury without asking for the consent of the senate, and will report to that body that his holding over in office from the Coolidge administration was legal. Mellon's friends hope by this maneuver to prevent a threatened investigation into his granting millions as "tax refunds" from the treasury to companies he owns.

REOPEN BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC DESPITE POLICE

Confidential Records Are Seized

Following the arrest of its medical director, her assistant and three nurses, who will have a hearing in Jefferson Market Court tomorrow, the Birth Control Clinic Research Bureau, at 46 W. 15th St., which was raided by police Monday, has been reopened.

Protective measures against the methods of the police in seizing confidential case records may be taken by the institution.

A statement issued by attorneys for Mrs. Margaret Sanger, head of the clinic, declared that the police had made every effort to treat the medical director and nurses "with the greatest possible severity and lack of respect."

The raid is believed to be instigated by the medical trust so that they will have a monopoly on birth control information and stop Mrs. Sanger's efforts to make such information accessible to the workers. The catholic church also has been conducting a vicious campaign against Mrs. Sanger.

China Workers' Court Is Established in Far East of Soviet Union

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—A court has been instituted in Vladivostok, Siberia, especially for the large Chinese population there. The entire work is in the hands of Chinese workers, and Chinese is the official language, in accordance with the nationality principal of the Soviet Union.

WORKER KILLED.

LONDON, (By Mail).—Herbert Sewell, a street car repair worker, was killed in a fall from a repair tower at Uxbridge while repairing wires.

N. Y. EMPLOYERS URGE 'SOUTHERN' WAGES IN NORTH

W.I.R. Shows Need for Textile Relief

That the present strike of the Southern textile workers is the vital concern of all workers, can be seen by the discussion at the meeting of the New York State-Wide Economic Congress held at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday. Representatives of many large open shop corporations of this state charged that the lower wages paid in the South has resulted in the moving of many industries to that section of the country.

Henry K. Smith, president of the Art Metal Construction Co., said that New York was virtually without any textile mills, all of them moving South where the wages are lower and the hours of work longer. It was also charged by speakers at the conference that other industries are leaving New York State because the wages paid are higher here.

Commenting on this discussion at the Hotel Astor meeting, Alfred Wagenknecht, national secretary of the Workers International Relief, yesterday said, "The importance of the Southern strike to workers all over the United States can be seen by examining the implications behind the statement of Smith and others. If the manufacturers of the United States are able to successfully pay low wages to the Southern workers, they will attempt to reduce the wages of the workers in the other parts of the country to the same level.

"To stem the rationalization program of the employing class, the maximum support must be given to the striking textile workers. A victory for the Southern textile strikers will be a victory for all workers, for it will stop the wage-cutting policy of the manufacturers of the United States."

Contributions to aid the striking workers should be sent to the WIR, Room 604, 1 Union Square, New York City.

Bring New Daily Features to Workers In All the Shops; Over Top In Big Sub Drive

ONE reason why the Daily Worker has become part of the lives of thousands of American workers is the fact that the Daily is the voice of the workers, that it prints news concerning the workers and their struggles against slavery, which the capitalist and yellow socialist press suppresses.

Then too, the workers have found the Daily Worker a paper thru which they can express themselves, in the worker correspondence section, the section in which the workers of the United States daily tell of the class struggle in their cities, in their shops and factories.

It is thru the worker correspondence section that the workers tell of the conditions of slavery which they must undergo. Needless to say, worker correspondence is not printed in the capitalist papers, nor does the yellow socialist press print the workers' letters on their conditions.

Workers, are you in the contest now going on, for the best worker correspondence of the week? Join it now. Three prizes are awarded; this week the first prize is "Bill Haywood's Book," for the second best letter, "Labor and Automobiles," by Robert Dunn, and the third prize, "Labor and Silk," by Grace Hutchins.

Many features in the Daily Worker are making and will make it attractive to the thousands of new workers who will be reached in the campaign to double the number of readers of the Daily.

There are the short stories of the new Russia, for instance. A great feature will be the famous Soviet novel "Cement," by Feodor Gladkov, the first installment of which will appear in the special May Day Edition of the Daily Worker.

Spread the Daily among the workers. Put your district over the top in the drive to double the number of readers of the Daily.

VOTE TO DELAY LITVINOFF PLAN

Japan Leads Attack on Soviet Proposals

(Continued from Page One)

tons are to reduce by one half, those with less by one fourth. Nations with land forces exceeding 200,000 are to be cut in half, those with more than 40,000 by one third, those with less than 40,000 by one fourth.

The plan further provides a permanent control commission of equal representation of trade unions and other workers' organizations and legislative bodies instantly to investigate any breach of the treaty.

Describing the "Soviet plan," General Longovoy, Soviet delegate, said it "is inspired by three principles. First, reduction and not limitation of armaments; second, greater reduction by the great powers capable of becoming more militaristic than the small powers; third, abolition first of offensive armaments, leaving only purely defensive arms.

"Our project insists on the most radical reduction of trained reserves, abolition of all offensive armaments and radical reduction of armament budgets. Relative to naval disarmament we provide for abolition of all ships for aggressive warfare, such as airplane carriers, and the gradual limitation of all capital ships.

Abolish Military Aviation.

"Relative to aerial armaments we provide for abolition of all offensive weapons such as bombarding planes and dirigibles and disarmament of all lighter-than-air craft. The project also limits industries capable of producing gas for war use. Finally, we provide for international control to establish that all abide by the convention."

Litvinoff then spoke briefly, insisting that the commission decide upon the three fundamental principles of the project first.

Japan Attacks Soviet Plan.

M. Sato of Japan led the attack on the Soviet plan, insisting that it provided for a mathematical and impersonal reduction which deprived each country of the right to decide for itself what armaments were necessary in view of its special conditions. Count Bernstorff of Germany supported Sato's contention.

Rene Massigli of France, who succeeded Paul Boncour on the commission, asserted that the Soviet project was inacceptable because it provides four separate conventions covering effectives, material, tonnage and air forces. No nation, he said, would ever sign a general convention without first knowing the terms for special ones.

MOBILIZE FOR MAY DAY

THE following is a partial list of International May Day meetings arranged by the Communist Party and sympathetic organizations. The various districts are urged to send in immediately for listing the dates, cities, halls, and speakers of their May Day meetings.

New York, May 1, Coliseum, E. 177th St. and Bronx River.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 7:30 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.
New Bedford, May 1, Bristol Arena. Speaker, Pershing.
Newark, May 1, 93 Mercer St.
Union City, May 1, 418 21st St.
Jersey City, May 1, 116 Mercer St.
New Brunswick, May 1, 11 Plum St.
Perth Amboy, May 1, Workers Home, 308 Elm St.
Elizabeth, May 1.
Yonkers, May 5, Cooperative Center, 252 Warburton Ave.
Detroit, May 1, 7:30 p. m., Danceland Auditorium, Woodward, near Forest. Speakers: N. H. Tallentire, etc.
Cleveland, May 1, 7:30 p. m., Public Hall (Ball Room).
Boston, May 1, 8 p. m., address and speakers to be announced later.
Providence, R. I., May 1, 8 p. m. Speakers, Jas. P. Reid, L. Nardella.
Gardner, Mass., May 5, 1 p. m.
Pontiac, Mich., May 1, 7:30 p. m. Speaker, Alfred Goetz.
Flint, Mich., May 1, 7:30 p. m. Speaker, A. Gerlach.
Saginaw Mich., May 1, 7:30 p. m. Speaker, Arnold Zeigler.
Grand Rapids, Mich., May 1, 7:30 p. m. Speaker, John Schmeis.
Muskegon, Mich., May 1, 7:30 p. m. Speaker, Philip Raymond.
Philadelphia Pa., May 1, 8 p. m. Speakers, Robert Minor, H. Benjamin and Negro speaker.
Baltimore Md., May 1, 8 p. m. Speakers, Bill Murdoch, and YWCL speaker.
Wilmington, Del., May 1, 8 p. m. Speakers, Frank Mozer, L. Meldin.
Trenton, N. J., May 1, 8 p. m. Speakers, Bill Lawrence and YWCL.
Chester, Pa., May 1, 8 p. m. Speakers, Ben Thomas and YWCL.
Allentown, Pa., May 1, 8 p. m. Speakers, L. P. Lemley and YWCL.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 1, 8 p. m.
Scranton, Pa., May 1, 8 p. m.
Minersville, Pa., May 1, 8 p. m.
Easton & Bethlehem, Pa., May 1, 8 p. m.
San Francisco, May 1, 8 p. m., Eagle Hall, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Speakers: E. Gards, and others.

CHILDREN BACK MAY 1 HOLIDAY

(Continued from Page One)

in the mills, on the streets as newsboys, and bootblacks and on the farms. The conditions of the children in the schools is another phase of the general, growing worse conditions of the workers' children.

On May Day we must raise our voices in protest against the terrible conditions of the workers' children. We can do nothing unless we are united. May Day must become the holiday of all workers' children.

Therefore be it resolved, at this conference called of workers' children's organizations, that we go on record in favor of calling on all workers' children in the schools to celebrate with us on May Day. That our slogan will be: Out of school on May Day—the holiday of all workers and workers' children. That we all come together to take part in the demonstration and parade, together with the adult organizations of workers, and attend the celebration at the Coliseum.

Oppose Religious Holidays.

Since the second of May is a religious holiday, we hereby resolve that all workers' children must attend school on May second to show that May First is the International Workers' Holiday and no other.

Be it further resolved that in spite of all persecutions that the schools may use against us, we will stand ready with all the other workers on May Day.

Workers' children! Down books and pencils on May Day!

Out of school on May Day!

Show your solidarity with the revolutionary workers of the world!

At the conference, the following resolution on Child Health Day and May Day was adopted:

President Hoover has declared May 1 as National Child Health Day. On this day the workers' children will be told how wonderful are the conditions of the children for the building up of their health. But have the workers' children got a chance to have good healthy bodies when they live in dark cold homes, have poor food to eat, and when three and a half million children are forced to work in factories, farms, streets and mines, and when they have to go to schools without sunlight?

The workers' children present at this conference condemn the Health Day of President Hoover. Instead they call on all children with whom they are connected to come with them to celebrate the real workers' holiday, that is May First.

This conference goes on record as denouncing the fake child health day. We believe that the only holiday that the workers and workers' children should celebrate on May First is May Day.

Workers' children. Fight against the fake health day.

Workers' children. Come to the May Day demonstration in the Bronx Coliseum.

Let us show our solidarity by a general strike of all workers' children on May Day as our protest against the bad conditions of workers' children.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!

FIGHT for the Workers
Fight for the Building of New Revolutionary Unions
For the Defense of the Soviet Union
For a Workers and Farmers Government

AGAINST the Bosses
Against Social Reformism
Against Company Unionism
Against Race Discrimination
Against Capitalism

May Day Is A Day of Proletarian Struggle!

Have your name and the names of your shopmates printed in the Red Honor Roll. See that your organization has a greeting printed in the Special Edition.

	NAME	AMOUNT
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
	Total	

COLLECTED BY

Name.....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

Daily Worker
26 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

For the New Line of the C. I. and C. Y. I. in the Building of a Mass Communist Youth League and Its Unification

This is the concluding installment of the statement introduced April 5th by Comrades Williamson, Don, Frankfeld and Rijak, which was rejected by the National Executive Committee. The convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League will open on April 26.

* * *

4. To cope with the increased economic struggles and radicalization processes means a decisive extension and strengthening of our economic trade union activity. With the policy inaugurated of building up new revolutionary class industrial unions and economic youth associations, every worker must find his or her place in one of these as an active member and builder and leader in the everyday struggles of the young workers.
of the young workers. Especial attention must be given actually giving organizational flesh to the existing Youth Section skeletons. In all of this activity the League must renew and broaden its activities in organizing working youth conferences—individual agitation in shop—issuance of shop papers, etc. The establishment of regular functioning YWL fractions is a necessary prerequisite to successful TU work.

5. With the intensification of our work in the armed forces, we must plan our work in such a way as to start movements of discontent around specific issues and to strengthen our apparatus. In connection with the increasing wave of strikes, attention must be given to National Guard which will result in their demonstratively refusing to do strike duty. In connection with our anti-militarist work, while observing all the necessary precautions, we must beware of burocratic tendencies of simple commandeering. It is especially necessary that in connection with this work we broaden our general agitation, especially against the social reformist role of the A. F. of L., against the pacifists, and link up the struggle against the war danger with our everyday struggles in the factory.

5. Placing Negro work in the forefront of our activities, instead of merely paying lip service to it. Preparing the League membership ideologically for the new line given our Party and League on Negro work at the CI and CYI congresses. Our Negro work must be put on a mass basis, linking it up with all the activities of the League. While the League has made certain formal decisions about carrying on work in the North, no attempts whatsoever have been made to take even the most elementary steps to initiate our Negro work in its most important sector—the South. We must carry on a struggle against white chauvinism in the ranks of the working class youth and eradicate its strongly prevalent influences in our League. This must immediately be put into application.

7. The League must put an end to the present situation in our sports activities, which are confined only to the top and in which the League membership is not involved at all. Within the LSU the policy of the League must be to give it an American labor base, instead of the present predominantly foreign base, with the Finns in the dominant leadership.

8. The Pioneers must become a real mass organization of working class children. This can be accomplished by making a really serious beginning in the external activities of the Pioneer League and by basing it on the economic and social conditions of the working class children. One of the most serious shortcomings is its failure to carry on work amongst child laborers. A hindrance to Pioneer developments is the poor social composition of the membership in the large cities and of the League leadership in the Pioneers. While the Pioneers have participated and succeeded in organizing Pioneer groups in the heat of mass struggles, as soon as these were concluded they generally completely collapsed.

9. In all our activities the League must develop and make use of all forms of bridge organizations (economic organizations, sports, etc.) and conduct Communist agitation within these, and draw them into all the working class struggles.

10. The League must make a real beginning in developing new methods of work. So far the new methods of work had a character of isolated activities here and there, and were really not linked up with the class struggle, social life, and needs of these young workers. In the American League, which lacks the revolutionary traditions of the European working class youth movements, ideological training assumes special importance. The training of the League membership up to now, did not have a systematic character. This is reflected in the great fluctuation of the membership and the total lack of development of a young American proletarian cadre of functionaries.

11. Good wishes and resolutions alone can no longer be tolerated in regards to the agrarian problem. The incoming NEC must set up a department which will function and work out the first elementary plan of work in this field and actually carry these out.

12. The liquidation of factionalism is closely knit up with the development of collective leadership and unity in the League. The crying need of the League is unity, which the Convention should establish on the complete acceptance, understanding, and carrying thru in a thoroughgoing manner of the line, criticisms and decisions of the CYI. On this basis, with a real effort by all comrades and especially thru the determined will of the membership, plus the active assistance of the CYI, we can and must liquidate the ruinous factional struggle. In accomplishing this we must be guided by the CYI letter which states:

"The line of the CYI given to the League 1½ years ago (1927) is still applicable today and this is the only real line of unity which can be followed in the League. There can be no conception that the leadership of the League is the monopoly of any one group. The monopoly of leadership belongs only to the proletarian membership of the League."

The League membership must be guided in all their actions by the line of the CYI in its directives to the American League.

(The End.)

Kiangsi Town Falls to Worker and Peasant Armies in Advance in Interior China

FORCE MEXICAN UNEMPLOYED TO DIG TRENCHES

Labor Fakers Try to Halt Textile Strike

NOGALES, Ariz., April 17.—Great numbers of unemployed in Nogales, Mexico, have been marched under guns to dig trenches for the reactionaries who are expecting an attack from the advancing federal armies. The trenches are elaborate, some being more than half a mile in length.

At Agua Prieta a force of 1,800 reactionaries from Chihuahua, under General Barcenas, is making ready to meet an attack of federals marching over the Pulpito Pass.

The main reactionary forces, however, are reported to be concentrated at Navojoa, in Southern Sonora, tho a large force under General Yucupicio is in the hills south of Sonora.

* * *

Concentrate on Pass.

JUAREZ, Mexico, April 17—With the departure from here of 2,000 more federals, half northern Mexican army will be en route for Pulpito Pass by which the invasion of Chihuahua is to be made.

General Almazan, commanding the federals, announced that he expected resistance from the reactionaries in the Pass.

The reactionary army under General Caraveo, 1,500 men, is defending the Pass.

* * *

MEXICO CITY, April 17.—Government and reactionary labor officials were tonight trying desperately to prevent the strike of 11,000 textile workers in the states of Puebla, Tlexcala, Guan juato and Michoacan.

The strike is in protest against the closing down of the Sourasky mills in Mexico City.

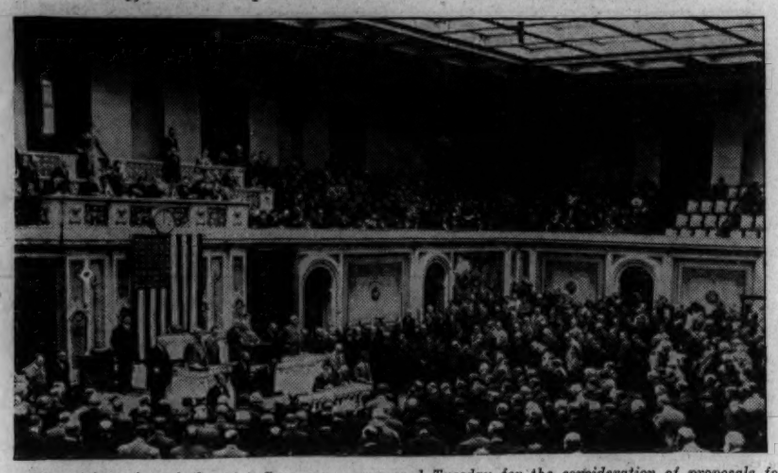
The government's arbitration board, which works in the interest of the capitalists, granted the mills permission to close down because of excess production.

SCAFFOLD KILLS WORKER.

LOS ANGELES, (By Mail).—Pedro Valdez, a laborer, was killed when a scaffold on which he was working plunged five stories to the ground.

As far as I am concerned, I can't claim to have discovered the existence of classes in modern society or their strife against one another. Middle-class historians long ago described the evolution of the class struggles, and political economists showed the economic physiology of the classes. I have added as a new contribution the following propositions: 1) that the existence of classes is bound up with certain phases of material production; 2) that the class struggle leads necessarily to the dictatorship of the proletariat; 3) that this dictatorship is but the transition to the abolition of all classes and to the creation of a society of free and equal. —Marx.

Congress in Special Session to Put Thru Fake Bill



A special session of the 71st Congress was opened Tuesday for the consideration of proposals for a fake farm relief bill and for tariff revisions to favor the manufacturers. With the reading of Hoover's message, it was again clear that his pre-election promises are all lies and that neither he nor the bankers of Wall Street intend to do anything to help the farmers.

Argentine Communist Party Opens Proletarian House

BUILDERS WIN IN MONTEVIDEO

Communists Active in Leadership

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 17.—A strike of about 1,500 workers in the building trades, bricklayers, carpenters and painters, in Montevideo, which lasted for several weeks, has ended with a complete victory for the workers.

The Communist organ "La Justicia," which is the only daily working class newspaper in Montevideo, was the mouthpiece of the strikers. The situation and progress of the strike was treated with large headlines on the front page and contributed to the influence of the Communists in the strike committee.

The demands of the workers for a 10 per cent increase in wages was finally granted, when one contractor after another broke away from the united front of the employers and made arrangements with his employes.

OIL WORKER KILLED.

LOS ANGELES, (By Mail).—Speed up and negligence on the company's part is blamed for the death of Charles Heap, pumper for the Miley Oil Co. at Signal Hill, when a steam pipe exploded. The worker's head was crushed by iron fragments.

BUENOS AYRES, Arg., April 17.—The Communist Party of Argentina has inaugurated the "House of the Proletariat." An old residential house, with large halls suitable for meetings and lectures, was rented and rebuilt for this purpose.

Among the organizations which supported this new venture and participated in the opening banquet were, in addition to all Communist organizations, the "Union Obrera Local de Buenos Aires," which is the Buenos Aires Federation of all local trade unions affiliated with the syndicalist Unino Sindical Argentina; the Maritime Workers Federation; the syndicalist Railroad Federation; the Textile Federation, and the "Alianza Libertaria Argentina" (the "anarcho-bolsheviks"). The "Confederacion Obrera Argentina" sent its greetings for the opening of the new house for workers' organizations. Representatives of Italian, Yiddish, and Arabic Communist groups and labor organizations appeared on the platform with Argentine speakers representing all forms of revolutionary labor activity in Argentina.

The building will house many trade unions which formerly had their headquarters in various parts of the city.

WALL FALLS, KILLS WORKER.

LOS ANGELES, (By Mail).—C. M. Ramos, a worker, was killed, and another worker, Joseph McNeil badly hurt, when a wall being torn down in Long Beach collapsed. McNeil may die.

From each according to his capacity, to each according to his needs.—Marx.

REICH TERMS GO TO CONFERENCE

Is Reported to Range to $400,000,000

PARIS, April 17—The reparations conference heard the German counter-proposals to the allied imperialist terms this afternoon and immediately appointed a committee to simplify the various annuity figures between what Germany has offered to pay and what the Allies apparently are willing to accept as the price of its adhesion to the western bloc against the Soviet Union.

There seems little doubt that the allied figures are far from the German offer. It was reported from reliable sources that there was an approximate difference of $250,000,000 on average annual payments for the future and a distinct difference in regard to the schedule of payments and the years over which annuities would run. The allied proposals specified 58 years but the Germans were said to have proposed 37 years.

Much importance was attached to the American attitude opposing reduction of the United States claims and it was believed this position would strengthen the allied attitude toward Germany.

There was one unconfirmed report this afternoon that the delegates were seriously considering postponement of the conference for a period of three months, due to the wide variance of figures.

Among all the classes that confront the bourgeoisie today, the proletariat alone is really revolutionary—Marx.

GENERAL STRIKE OF BAKERS ON IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Printers Out Too; Move for Unity Grows

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 17.—A general strike of the bakers has closed all bakery shops in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 60,000 workers have struck, demanding a 40 per cent wage increase.

The workers of the printing establishments of Sao Paulo, the second largest city of Brazil, are also on strike. The newspapers are being printed but the workers of all other printing shops are out demanding recognition of the union, paid holidays and better working conditions. The strikers of the printing trades of Sao Paulo are supplied with funds by the unions of Rio de Janeiro.

Industrialization Process.

The recent increase of labor activities and the movement towards unification of the disconnected labor organizations all over Brazil has been fostered by the great strides Brazil is making on the road toward industrialization, particularly in the textile trades. Up to the present date there have been no nation-wide labor federations, partly due to the enormous distances and insufficient communications. But recently several of the many dispersed, uncorrected and dual unions made efforts towards the organization of larger federations.

Communists Lead Workers.

The Brazilian Communists have contributed largely to this unification movement. The marine workers, longshoremen, ship carpenters, etc., are unifiying their organizations in one large nation-wide federation and the labor organizations of Rio de Janeiro are joining the "Federacao de Trabalhadores de Janeiro," which is under Communist influence.

EXPOSE METHODS OF POWER TRUST

Labor "Leaders" Used by Calif. Interests

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Campaign methods pursued by California power interests in opposition to a state water power act included enlistment of labor "leaders," society women, and civic organizations to agitate public opinion, according to testimony today before the federal trade commission.

Details of the 1922 campaign against the measure, which would have authorized the state to enter the power business, were revealed. Similar campaigns were conducted by utilities in 1924 and 1926 and each time the bill was defeated.

Organizations were sponsored and financially backed by utility corporations who remained in the background during the campaign.

BULGAR PEASANTS RISE.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 17.—Two frontier attacks on Bulgarian sentries were reported today coincident with a renewal of comitadji activities in the mountains of central Bulgaria. Revolting peasants, including a Jugoslav soldier, were repulsed near Trun. A similar band of comitadjis entered Bulgaria near Lomnitza but withdrew after a skirmish with Bulgarian and Jugoslav soldiers.

PANIC AFTER EARTHQUAKE.

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (By Mail).—A number of violent earth shocks created a panic in Arthur's Pass, New Zealand, near the mouth of the Otira Tunnell. Huge quantities of rock were dislodged from the mountain side, destroying homes of workers and natives.

Tortured by Bulgarian Police

Mladen Stojanov, Bulgarian miner, thrown out of the window of the Sofia police station, after being unspeakably tortured by the authorities. The crime was described by the police as "suicide." The police wanted Stojanov as member of the "illegal" Party, i.e., Bulgarian Communist Party, of which he was one of the best organizers. No one knows whether Stojanov is alive or dead. If he is alive the workers must save him, if dead, must denounce his murderers.

Indian Jute Strikers Face Cholera, Famine, Need Aid

During June 1928, the jute mills shared the general strike sentiment in Calcutta, especially at Ludlow and Chengail where police fired on strikers. Discontent was greater in Bauria since workers there received 2.6 rupees (not quite one dollar) per week. When the workers refused to work overtime to clean their machines the bosses closed the mill, June 26.

The workers of the three other mills owned by the Fort Gloster Co., immediately moved to go on sympathetic strike.

Reformists Aid Bosses.

M. K. Ghose and Kishori Lal Ghosh, secretary of the Bengal Trade Union Federation and president of the Bauria Jute Workers Union respectively, begged the workers at their mass meetings not to strike. Even had they succeeded in convincing the workers (they did not) the owners would have forced the strike.

On July 16 the bosses fired six "coolie" leaders, enraging the workers who demanded the surrender of the head clerk responsible for the dismissal. Under cover of a barrage of stones and heavy pieces of metal, the workers rushed the doors.

The police hurried to the mill-owners' assistance and fired 13 rounds into the mass of workers, wounding 46 of them. They then arrested 70, 48 of whom are still undergoing trial before a special bench on three-different charges.

The next day the bosses closed the mills locking out about 20,000 workers. Strong police detachments were posted at all the mills.

What Price "Peace."

Meanwhile Kishori Lal Gosh had visited Chengail and Bauria "to see how order and the former peace could be re-established and whether a healthy atmosphere of confidence is possible between the employers and workers." So much for the treachery of the reformist Indian union officials.

The Bauria Union works under orders from the reactionary Federation led by Gosh. The Bengal Jute Workers Association, an old organization now under leadership of the Workers and Peasants Party, is fighting the federation, but has had no chance to come out openly in the Bauria struggle, the certain Workers and Peasants speakers have addressed strike meetings.

Led by the federation, the strike dragged on for three and a half months without settlement.

Workers Grievances.

In October the bosses ordered the workers to go back to work and promised consideration of their grievances, if any, after full resumption."

The grievances are:

1. The replacement of double shift by single shift system which owners want to introduce and in regard to which a notice was put up the day following the lockout. This change would at once throw some 4000 workers out of employment. 2. Maltreatment, beating, etc. 3. Overtime work. 4. Low wages. 5. Arbitrary dismissals. 6. Fines, etc.

In the course of the lockout the workers formulated the following demands:

(a) Two-shift system. (b) No victimization. (c) Withdrawal of all cases. (d) Wages for the whole period of the lockout. (e) 25 per cent increase of wages. (f) Dismissal of a supervising officer. (g) Mill jutes to be always kept open. (h) No arbitrary dismissal. (i) No exorbitant fines. (j) Mills to be started punctually at 5:30 a. m. and not a minute before.

The bosses than sent a Mr. Cameron to seduce the starving workers. He was introduced by Ghosh, without whom they would never have listened to this "European gentleman," who is an ex-mill manager. Cameron said that the following terms would be "conceded" by the bosses:

Bosses "Terms."

1. The workers would get wages as in some other mills (the Bauria workers get less than others. 2. No wages for lockout periods. 3. The mill authorities would ask for the withdrawal of the cases pending against 18 men. 4. Double-shift would be continued. 5. No dismissal for first offences. But Cameron turned tail before the workers' militancy and vanished. The workers began picketing the mills to stop scabbing.

Now Cholera.

Nearly every jute worker is a tenant of the Fort Gloster Co. The bosses have closed the main road, shut the market to the workers, posted police in all byways, and the strikers are systematically assaulted.

Many of the workers are starving, many eat green cocoanuts. Cholera has come. Appeals for aid have been received and should be responded to by the international working class.

(The above summarizes an article, The Bauria Jute Mill Lockout in India, by M. Ali, in the March issue of the Far Eastern Quarterly, No. 23.)

CONSUL ADMITS COMMUNISTS WIN IN 3 DISTRICTS

Japanese to Remain in Shantung Province

SHANGHAI, China, April 17.—Reports received here from missionaries and other sources in the interior state that the worker and peasant armies are now extending their control over a large section of the country from western Kiangsi to a constantly advancing line in eastern Fukien.

Ngao-yuan is the latest town in Kiangsi to have fallen to the worker-peasant armies, according to a dispatch from Kanchow. As the troops advance in this region they are taking the land of the rich farmers over a wide belt, the report states.

At the same time, Douglas Jenkins, United States Consul General at Canton, has advised all missionaries in southern Kiangsi, and northern Kwangsi provinces to withdraw owing to the spread of Communist control.

* * *

Japanese Troops to Stay.

SHANGHAI, China, April 17.—Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Nanking government, has succeeded in inducing Japan to refrain from withdrawing its troops from Shantung as stipulated in the recent understanding drawn up between the two governments.

This is understood to be a capital victory for Chiang in his struggle with Feng Yu-hsiang for the possession of Shantung. Feng was waiting to seize the province as soon as the Japanese evacuated.

Oklahoma Judge Goes on Trial Tomorrow for Graft andIncompetence

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 17 (UP).—J. W. Clark, suspended justice of the Oklahoma state supreme court, will go to trial Friday on charges of incompetency and corruption before the senate court of impeachment.

Clark's trial will be the first of three trials against supreme court justices, the others being against Chief Justice Charles W. Mason and Justice Fletcher Riley, also charged with incompetency and corruption.

The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, 'independent movement of the immense majority.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

THE LAWBREAKERS

A STORY *of* LIFE *in the* U. S. S. R.

International Publishers. Copyright, 1929

By LYDIA SEIFULINA

Grigori Ivanovich Peskov (Grishka), a homeless waif, escapes from a home for juvenile delinquents together with a group of other inmates. They live by begging and spend their nights in a cemetery. On the anniversary of the Paris Commune they get free meals in a children's dining room. Grishka has a great time listening to speakers and shouting slogans.

* * *

ONE NIGHT the cemetery was surrounded. They were looking for some important fugitive, but they found Grishka's commune instead. And in the weird hour before sunrise, stumbling in sleepy stupor, the juvenile lawbreakers dragged themselves along the familiar road. The weary Red soldiers were swearing, but they did not beat the children.

After a night's imprisonment they were again taken to the Narobraz. There were fifteen of them in all. They were escorted by three militiamen. The oldest of these coughed all the way, spat, and grumbled at the children.

"What kind of men will you grow up to be? Why, here you're only kids and under guard already! You're dung, that's what you are. What the hell did you get born for? Foo! There you, baldy, stop bawling! It's bad enough without that."

But the squint-eyed Bashkir boy did not understand Russian. He was bawling and trying to break away. A freckle-faced militiaman threatened him with his rifle, then caught hold of his long shirt and pulled him along. His Tartar cap fell down into the mud. The senior militiaman picked it up and jammed it sidewise on the Bashkir's head. And the Bashkir kept struggling and yelling. His square-jawed, yellow, little face remained motionless; his cries were squeaky and monotonous:

"Iga kaityrga ty-le-em!" (I want to go home.)

The old man grumbled in reply:

"Kaityrga, kaityrga. . . . Sure it's katorga.* For you and for us. But stop your squawking! If your lot in life is katorga, kick or don't kick—it'll come anyway. You're dung that's the only name for you. Stop your bawling!"

But the Bashkir kept on bawling. Like a puppy on whom people have trodden in their hurry. Passersby turned to look at the children. A gray-haired gentleman, whose coat collar was raised even on that warm day, stopped. He shook his head and remonstrated:

"It's a disgrace! They escort children with rifles. The Chink was beaten, I suppose."

The senior militiaman snapped at him:

"Well, take him along, if you're so kind-hearted! We have to drag them around every day. You pity them, but you won't feed them."

The gentleman was indignant. The children shuffled along wearily.

* * *

AT THE Narobraz, naturally, they were taken to the room set aside for the consideration of juvenile cases. And there a great many children were squatting on the floor. The old clerk has gotten his papers into a jumbled heap. He makes frantic efforts to put them in order, but keeps dropping one after the other on the floor. A young lady, in a carefully crimped coiffure, rummages about in the closet. Another somewhat older, with glasses on her nose, keeps pulling at the string of her eyeglasses and she grows hot under the collar:

"I'll send them all to the Gubispolcom. Let them do what they please with 'em! What kind of . . ."

And the door opens and more children are brought in. Every variety of children. Some in government outfits, some in underwear and in all sorts of make-shifts for clothing.

Grishka's group was sent to the Sheltering Home. But there they were told:

"We won't take them. There is no room."

They were brought back. The senior militiaman spat and walked away. The two others rolled cigarettes and squatted on the floor to rest. Grishka was beginning to feel dizzy. It was due to hunger and the close air of the room. But most of all it came from his yearning. He sat on the floor, staring with dull eyes at the ceiling, his lips tightly pressed together. His face became sad and old.

* * *

A CLEAN-SHAVEN, long-nosed thin-lipped man entered the room. His peaked head was covered with a cap pulled low over his eyes. His tread was firm, as if he were pressing hard against the earth with each step he took. And his shoes were in utter ruin and looked like the paws of some animal. He came in and flopped into a chair. And the chair, too, seemed to press down into the floor.

"Well? Fussing as usual? Always papers and papers! You ought to chuck all those papers into the fire. And you, Bashkurdistan, what are you howling about? Do you want autonomy?"

He screwed up his narrow eyes and contorted his thin lips. He laughed at everything. As he spoke, he kept rubbing his palms together, hunching his back and stroking his thighs down to the knees. He was all agog. Not for a moment did he sit still. His every joint seemed to demand movement and work.

"Wait, Comrade Martynov," piteously besought the older of the two young ladies. "You're always clamoring. You make my head spin. Where can we put them?"

"To clean the toilets, to dig the ground. . . . Where? We'll find a place. Hey, you, Bashkir arba,* how long are you going to keep up that squeaking?" And he mimicked the Bashkir to the life:

"Ee-ghi-ghi-ghi. . . ."

The Bashkir's eyes suddenly became dry. His lips stretched into a smile. And he stopped his squeaky wailing.

"Well, young ladies, how goes it? Papers and papers? According to the instructions, with questionnaires?"

And again he rubbed his palms together.

"I'll take ten of these rascals from you. I can take ten."

"That's good, Comrade Martynov," the same young lady said joyously. "We'll pick them out for you in a minute. There are some here whose cases have been settled."

"I'll pick them out myself. I have a questionnaire of my own."

* * *

AND HE turned round in his chair toward the children. He rested his eyes on a tall, blonde boy.

"Hey you, blondy! Are you a good hand at stealing?"

The boy colored and fidgeted:

"They took me for nothing at all. It was Petka Pyatkov who stole, and I . . ."

"You're a good hand at lying. Fond of fighting? With fists or with a knife?"

"No, I never fight."

"You don't? Fool! And you, what makes your face so green?"

This is Grishka.

Grishka eyed him as he sat squirming in his chair and rubbing his palms one against the other with a rapid motion, and Grishka laughed, and remembered:

"I seen a squoimin' monkey at the zoo. Very much alike. And he had long arms and made funny faces."

"What's the laughing about? Why is your phiz so green?"

Grishka sniffled and replied:

"You'd turn green yourself. Nothing to eat all day!"

"Aren't you used to going without grub?"

"You try with all your might to get used to it, but the belly aches just the same."

"Did you run away from jail?"

"No, not from jail. I'm a juv'nile. I ran away from a convent."

"So they've tried to convert you, hey? They don't call it a convent, buddy, but a Med-i-co-ped-a-go-gical Institution. They're great for names, the sons of—. But why did you run away?"

"Just because. I didn't like it there."

(To Be Continued)

* The Bashkir word "kaityrga" resembles the Russian word "katorga" meaning penal servitude, or, figuratively, torture.

* A primitive cart used by Bashkirs, a very creaky conveyance.

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Unemployed comrades wanted to do some temporary work for the Daily Worker. Apply Business Office, Room 201, 26 Union Square, N. Y. C.

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MINE, OIL, RUBBER, RAIL, AUTO AND MUNITION WORKER CORRESPONDENTS WRITE TO "DAILY"

Worker correspondents in many basic industries tell of their conditions, in today's worker correspondence section. Photos show scenes in some of the industries covered by the correspondents.

First photo shows workers in Akron rubber plant placing unvulcanized tires in the moulds. Second photo shows chassis assembly workers in Olds auto plant. All a miner's wife has to show in the way of improvements is the old wash board, with the back yard as the wash-room, no matter how cold the weather. (third photo). Railroad workers risks are great, many wage cuts have been their lot recently. Photo at right shows wreckage of the Pennsylvania Railroad Washington Express, which crashed against concrete mixer at Woodbridge, N. J. Monday.

Govt. Agents in Akron Rubber Plants; Wage Cut Follows Lewis-Boss Conference

SPIES AND GOVT. AGENTS IN AKRON RUBBER PLANTS

Over 60,000 Slaves of Rubber Trust

(By a Worker Correspondent)

AKRON, Ohio, (By Mail).—This city is owned practically lock, stock and barrel by the Rubber Trust. Over 6,000 rubber workers work for the big plants in Akron and vicinity. The Goodyear, Firestone and Goodrich are the leading rubber companies. Goodyear owns over 1200 acres of land in and near Akron.

There are about 15,000 rubber workers in the Goodyear plant alone. The workers used to be all skilled, but unskilled labor came in with new speedup machines. There are many hundreds of Negroes in the rubber plants. About half of the workers are native born.

Dangerous Work..

The work in the rubber plants wears you out; tire building in the Goodyear plant makes a wreck out of a man in a few years. The speedup in Goodyear's has grown worse every year. In some departments the workers are soaked with water. In other departments sulphur fumes choke the men. The accident from acids and chemicals are frequent.

The plants work either two or three shifts. The workers have to take turns on the shifts. You may be on the 4:30 shift one day, start in the afternoon another day, and the next day, you may start work at night.

Men Unorganized.

The workers here are mostly unorganized. There are only a handful of union men in Akron, the open shop paradise.

The A. F. of L. now tried to organize the slaves in "Rubber Town." They say Goodyear and Firestone squared old Gompers off long ago.

The plants are full of spies and government agents. The company stool-pigeons hear everything, and report it immediately, so if you grumble, or take a little rest for a second, you are out of luck.

What the rubber workers need is one industrial union for all the slaves of the rubber industry.

—GOODYEAR WORKER.

WOMEN SLAVE FOR PACKARD

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich., (By Mail).—Women are working for as low as 25 cents an hour in the Packard plant. The average wage of women is 30 cents an hour. Last year, when trimmers, making 70 cents an hour, went on strike, women took some of their places at 35 cents an hour. Women labor in the Packard plant under a speed-up system that makes them wrecks at an early age.

Yet Packard's poses as a "protector of women's morals." This is to be expected of a company whose principal stockholder is that sanctimonious murderer of the two working class leaders, Sacco and Vanzetti. Fuller only recently visited the plant and looked his slaves over.

Rail Bosses Aiding the Militarists

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Through the direct assistance of the respective general passenger agents of the several western railroads in the Chicago territory, the United States Army Headquarters, Sixth Corps Area, Pershing Road, Chicago, is forwarding under franked covers, to all local railroad station agents, circulars, posters, pamphlets, dodgers, etc., extolling the virtues of military training under the auspices of the C. M. T. C. in the various summer camps.

As this literature is accompanied by an official letter from his superior officer in the general passenger department, it is obligatory upon the local station agent that he post the circulars and posters in his waiting room and do everything else possible to induce young men from his town to join the summer camps.

"Penalty" post cards have been furnished him upon which he is asked to endorse the names of young workers who may be fooled into swallowing the capitalist-imperialist bait of a citizen-trained army for the next world war.

As it was meant to be, the literature is very subtly gotten up and well illustrated with half tone photos eulogizing life in the capitalist army organizations, so that any young worker reading it may be led to join the service for "polishing off" his awkwardness, so that he may become a loyal slave in the military corps of his masters, cannon fodder for the coming wars of aggression of American business against the colonial peoples in Latin-America, China, against the British Empire, or against the victorious workers and farmers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

—H. E. K.

MUSKEGON AUTO WAGES SLASHED

By a Worker Correspondent.

MUSKEGON, Mich., (By Mail).—Have you a little wage cutter in your home? We are blessed with one in the Continental Auto plant. We feel his presence always, not only in the factory, but whenever we must pay for food or rent or buy shoes for the kids. He warms a chair at the production manager's desk. The boys call him "Limburger."

Its the same old tale over and over again. When a man asks his department foreman to put in a request for a raise, and after waiting a long time for a reply in vain, he asks again, he gets the same answer, "Limburger turned it down flat."

Wages Cut.

In Dept. No. 85, some of the workers got a reduction in wages. The reduction was made by simply cutting off the promised bonus. They don't cut all the men at the same time, fearing the whole department may walk out in a body. A scattered number of men get cut a month and the next month another bunch get the axe.

—CONTINENTAL WORKER.

LOOKING SLAVES OVER

Winchester Boss Shows Door to Men

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (By Mail).—Being out of work, I resolved to try the Winchester Arms Co. for a job. I arrived at the employment office at 7:45 a. m. and entered at the Monson St. door. The first one I met was a big Irish cop, with club and pistol; he piloted me into a room.

I looked around and I thought I was in a Salvation Army meeting, for every man had to take off his hat and have reverence for his "benefactor." I counted 54 men waiting. Three were over 45, like myself.

After we waited over an hour, the employment manager presented himself.

He then began to call us up in rotation. He used his forefinger and thumb for the whole proceeding. He pointed at each man with his finger to come forward. You say a few words for yourself. He then points to a little side door for you to pass out into the street again.

Poor unhappy workers, we let the capitalist class graft and draft us, listen to their paid demagogues, and in the year 1929 still find ourselves on the slave block.

—W. L.

N. J. OIL WORKS COUNCIL RECORD ONE OF BETRAYAL

Sold Out Tidewater Strike In 1928

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BAYONNE, N. J., (By Mail).—The new Works Council was elected last Tuesday at the Standard Oil works in Bayonne, and likewise in the Standard Oil of N. J. works at Caven Point, Jersey City and the refineries at Bayway, Elizabeth, N. J.

Council for Bosses.

The Works Council is composed of men who will sell us out always. Instead of taking our complaints to the superintendent, as they are said by the company to do, they will act as stool-pigeons, as the Works Council always has.

The Strike at Tidewater.

Last May the Works Council sold out the workers in the Tidewater Oil refineries, which are also in Constable Hook, N. J. Over 2,500 workers went out in a spontaneous walkout on Wednesday, May 17, 1928. The strike started when 55 stillmen on Still No. 1 went out against the firing of John Rooney, a veteran shopman, and against the low wages and speed up, which were causing many accidents from acids and chemicals.

Over 500 workers on the midnight shift went out, and soon, the next morning, the whole plant went out. Even marine workers joined the strike, refusing to help carry Tidewater Oil on the barges and thus help the company against the strikers.

Unorganized.

The men were all unorganized, and without leadership. They were inexperienced in striking, the last strike having been in 1915. The workers were always complaining that the Works Council was only a blind for the company's speed up.

Seeing the men without leaders, the men on the Works Council stepped in, and took the "leadership" of the strike. The Works Council then proved nothing but a company union, and the leaders of the Works Council forced the workers to vote blindly to return to work.

Sell Out Strike.

They were sent out by the company to effect the sell out, and a week after the strike they made a recommendation to the strikers to end the strike.

The company was making a "concession" they told the men. Edward Foerst, the Works Council man who had proclaimed himself "leader" of the strike, told the men at a mass meeting in Hooper-Cooper Hall, "Being brave in this strike will not pay your board. Think it over." He told the men 5 of the 7 demands would be met, which were minor points.

"We want a union," and "sellout," many of the men shouted. The company union men had to take three votes before they were able to claim that the men wanted to go back.

This action in selling out the Tidewater Oil strike last May shows the Works Council as nothing but a company union.

—M. Z.

400 Workers Laid Off in Ford Automobile Plant in Chester, Pa.

CHESTER, Pa., April 17.—Four hundred workers in the Ford Plant here have been laid off in the last two days thus aggravating the serious unemployment situation here. The speedup in the Ford plant for the workers at the belt makes physical wrecks of these workers in a short time. Low wages are paid these workers, who are mostly unorganized.

BOILERMAKERS STRIKE.

SEATTLE, Wash., (By Mass).—Organized boilermakers are on strike in the Lake Washington Shipyard at Houghton because of an open shop declaration by the company, and the introduction of the bonus and piecework system.

It is the ultimate aim of this work ("Capital") to reveal the economic law of motion of modern society.—Marx.

"Marching Guns" Embryo of Real U. S. Workers Theatre

In the production of "Marching Guns," a one-act play depicting a mine strike by Louis A. De Santos, the Workers Laboratory Theatre has exhibited what may be the embryo of a genuine workers' revolutionary theatre in America. Moving with the swiftness of actual life and struggle from beginning to end, this little drama achieves what a more ambitious organization has failed to do in three years of existence: the actual dramatization of the class struggle. The play is vivid, and contains so much action in its brief presentation that an entire strike scene is laid before the observers' eyes, and a militant Communist course of action is outlined for all workers in all strikes. Played with gusto and tremendous vigor, no one can doubt that the actors have faith in the promise of their production; no one can doubt the revolutionary integrity of the leadership of this group.

The entire play is one of conflict. While the class-struggle, the struggle of the miners against the company for the major motif of the play, a lesser theme, adds to the reality of the production. This minor theme concerns itself with the internal struggle within a miner's family, with the efforts on the part of the militant daughter to impart some inkling of class-consciousness to her backward and scabbing father. Only the killing of Joie, his youngest son, by company gunmen, and the insistent ravings of Grandmother Keppard, whose life is obsessed with the bloody mine massacres of the past, sway Keppard, in the end, to grab his rifle to fight on the side of the militant strikers. And throughout this individual struggle of a man torn by his past loyalty to his masters and his new awakening of class-consciousness we see spread out in the distance the greater and more important theme of the class struggle. Though the windows of the Keppard shack the strain of "Solidarity" sung by the revolting miners surges softly but powerfully into the stage, increasing tenfold the perspective of the play.

ETHEL BARRYMORE

Star of "The Love Duel," a new play from the Hungarian of Lili Hatvany, which opened at the Ethel Barrymore Theater Monday night.

What impresses one most about the Workers Laboratory Theatre is the absence of artistic shibboleths in its attitude and presentation. They are, to my knowledge, the nearest approach to the Blue Blouses, the workers dramatic clubs of the Soviet Union who move their props and scenes from town to town, village to village, spreading the new revolutionary ideals and the new proletarian ideology throughout Russia. It was a distinct pleasure to watch them Sunday night; a few minutes to set up their stage, which they had brought with them; a few minutes more for the adjustment of the props, and they were ready for the play to begin.

* * *

If future productions of this little group are equal to "Marching Guns," it should, undoubtedly, develop into a real vital force in the lives of those workers who, either as audience or participants, come into contact with it.

EDWIN ROLFE.

SPEEDUP IN WINCHESTER ARMS GROWS

16 Year Old Boy Loses Finger

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (By Mail).—The bosses of the Winchester Arms Co. are preparing more wage cuts for us. Already they cut the wages 25 per cent in the gun department. Wage cuts are constantly the rule in the whole plant.

Each time we are speeded up we also get a cut in our wages. No worker in the Winchester plant can make more than 45 cents an hour. Most of us make only between 33 and 38 cents an hour.

The company is making millions. The more the bankers and millionaires who control the Winchester Co. make, the more they rob us.

If we go on accepting wage cuts, we will get more and more of them. When the workers in one department get a cut, it is sure as death there will be wage cuts in all departments.

To stop this wage cutting campaign we must organize.

A boy of 16 lost a finger in the flashlight battery department. He was scared by the boss shouting and speeding him up. He hurt himself due to the speedup, and is a cripple for life.

Dodge Beaten In Walkout In Auto Plant

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich., (By Mail).—The women working in Dept. 1, Core Room, Dodge Brothers, were making 60 to 63 cents an hour. The wages of the men were 70 to 72 cents an hour. Their wages were only recently cut when the new bonus system was started.

On Tuesday, March 26, 100 women and 50 men stopped work, demanding a raise in pay. By 10 o'clock the foundry department was tied up because of lack of cores, and the men were sent home. Soon afterwards the company settled and the women got a flat rate of 65 cents to 68 cents an hour, and the men's rates were increased to 73 to 80 cents an hour. The bonus system was abolished.

It is reported the company is trying to find out who were the leaders of the workers in this department. We want the company to know that if they try to victimize any worker in this department, that every one of us are ready to go out on strike. And the company may find that this time they have more than just a department walkout to deal with.

In this strike the women showed they can fight shoulder to shoulder with the men auto workers. They showed what can be done when all the workers stick together. —DODGE SLAVE.

LEWIS, COAL BOSSES CONFER; WAGES ARE CUT

Notice of Slash Posted In Mines

By a Worker Correspondent.

CHERRY VALLEY, Pa., (By Mail).—The mines around here have all slowed down to 2 or 3 days a week. Notices have been posted up that another reduction in wages for the miners is coming. It is announced by the operators that the wages of loaders will be cut from 58 cents a ton to 52 cents, and day men will be cut down from $5.20 a day to $4.40 and from $4.72 to $4.10 and some places to $3.40. The men are slaving 9, 10 and even 13 hours a day.

Lewis Confers With Bosses.

As soon as John L. Lewis, reactionary head of the United Mine Workers showed up in Pittsburgh, to confer with the coal operators, the wages of the miners went down, and also the tonnage on the cars, from three tons on the same car to one ton and a half.

The National Miners' Union is getting stronger every day in this section; but we have to work under cover, for the Lewis officials are acting as spies for the coal operators.

—BLACKLISTED COAL MINER.

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POPULAR PRICES.

United Mine Worker Thugs Assault President Watt of National Miners' Union

FISHWICK SAYS HE WON'T SELL SCAB MINE BONDS

ExposeGraft in UMWA Balloting in Illinois

PEORIA, Ill., (By Mail).—The Fishwick machine, controlling District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America, closed its state convention here in an atmosphere of graft charges, operation of scab mines by the Fishwick gang, and with the administration leaders applauding the news that John Watt, National President of the National Miners Union had been slugged on the streets of Springfield by Fishwick-Lewis gangsters.

Watt was injured, but will be able to continue his activity as president of the new, militant, rapidly growing National Miners Union.

Fishwick Runs Scab Mine.

The most clear cut picture of the situation in which the United Mine Workers of America has been brought in District 12 was furnished by the debate on the question of the investment of $150,000 of the funds of the union in Illinois in a non-union coal company in West Virginia. For a long time there was considerable mystery shrouding this investment, but resolutions submitted by several locals to the sub-district convention forced District President Fishwick, Secretary Nesbit, and others, to come out into the open at last and to defend this investment.

It was admitted, then, in 1926 at the very time when the wage cutting campaign was begun, they took $150,000 of the union funds and invested it in the bonds of the Great Valley Anthracite Corporation of Montgomery County, West Virginia.

Persecutes Miners.

This mine is owned by E. C. Charles, whose Union mines in West Virginia are running at a wage rate of only $2.80 a day. The only defense that Fishwick could finally think of was that this was a good investment and paid regular interest of 7 per cent.

Three delegates from the southern field opened the charges that bribes running from $600 to $1,000 had been offered by Fishwick henchmen in exchange for corruption of union votes. Fishwick refused to allow the accused men to take the floor to clear him and terrorized the weak-kneed speakers into admitting that they knew of no case in which he (Fishwick) was personally involved. They thereby put through a motion to expunge the matter from the records. The charges had been made by delegates Stockton, Hammond and Conjaro and stated definitely that the secretary of the Valier local had been offered $600 to swing the vote. Delegate J. Vincent had made the charge that $1,000 bribe had been received by J. Terry for swinging the vote of Sub-district 10. This was denied on the floor of the convention and the matter was not pressed.

Celebrate Revolutionary Mayday at the Coliseum.

Reward Coolidge for Exploiting Prison Labor

Calvin Coolidge, ex-president of the United States, was voted a medal by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor for what they termed his "constructive measures." Under his regime, prison labor was exploited as much as ever. Photo shows him being presented with the metal by congressman Foss and Dr. E. Stagg Whitin.

Communist Activities

MANHATTAN

Party Members, Notice!

Tickets for the May First demonstration at the Bronx Coliseum may be had at the District Office. Financial secretaries should secure their quota through the section machinery at once. The Ellias poster will be ready April 12. Leaflets for distribution in shops will be ready April 21. Sections and units should organize machinery accordingly.

Comrades are wanted for the pageant rehearsal every Sunday, 2 p. m. at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square. Further information from Di Santo at the District Office.

* * *

Volunteers For May Day Wanted.

The District Office urgently requests volunteers to help in preparations for the May Day Demonstration at the New York Coliseum. Comrades are asked to report at any time during the day.

* * *

Unit 3F, 2A.

Unit 3F, 2A, meets today, at 6 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

* * *

Section 1 Membership Meet.

Plans for the T. U. E. L. Conference will be discussed at the membership meeting of Section 1 at 6 p. m., tomorrow, 93 Ave. B.

* * *

May Day Pageant Rehearsal.

Workers participating in the May Day pageant rehearsal are instructed to report at 26 Union Square, 4th floor, 6 p. m. tomorrow.

* * *

Harlem Unit Headquarters.

The Harlem Unit announces the next meeting will be held at new address, 143 E. 103rd St., today.

* * *

Section 1 Membership Meet.

The T. U. E. L. Cleveland Conference will be discussed at the membership meeting of the section tomorrow night, 6 o'clock, at 93 Ave. B.

* * *

Negro District Committee Conference.

A conference to outline plans for Negro Week will be held at Room 602, 26 Union Square, Friday, April 26. Negro section directors and Negro unit representatives are urged to attend.

* * *

Ask Wolfson To Report.

Gene Wolfson, of Unit 6F, 2B, is asked to report to M. Bass, 26 Union Square, immediately. Action will be taken on failure to report.

BROOKLYN

Anti-War Meet.

An anti-war meet under the auspices of the Party, Y. W. C. L., and the All-America Anti-Imperialist League will be held at the Brownsville Workers Center, 154 Watkins St., 8 p. m. tomorrow.

Engdahl Talks On U.S.S.R.

"Soviet Russia in 1929" will be discussed by J. Louis Engdahl, acting editor of the Daily Worker, at 8 p. m. Friday, April 26, before Section 8 at the Brownsville Workers Center, 154 Watkins St.

* * *

Membership Meeting, Section 7.

A membership meeting of Section 7 will be held tonight, 48 Bay 28th St.

* * *

Unit 2F, Section 6.

The unit meets at 6:30 p. m. today, 56 Manhattan Ave.

* * *

International Branch 2, Section 6.

The branch meets Monday, April 22, at 8 p. m., 56 Manhattan Ave. Hoffer will talk on "Leninism."

* * *

Contest Dance.

A contest ball to greet the Young Workers (Communist) League and the Women's Council as winners of the banners from the House Committee at the last dance will be held at 56 Manhattan Ave., Saturday, May 4.

* * *

Y. W. C. L. Spring Dance.

The Williamsburgh section of the League will give a spring dance Saturday, April 27, at 56 Manhattan Ave.

BRONX

Baum at Open Air Meet.

Louis A. Baum, secretary organizer of the Photographic Workers' Union, will be chief speaker at the open air meeting to be held by the Lower Bronx Section of the Party at 138th St. and St. Anne's Ave., tonight.

THOUSAND MEET AT CITY HALL

Cafeteria Workers Will Defy Injunctions

(Continued on Page Two)

teria workers' strike to the utmost.

The crowd assembled around City Hall cheered loudly as Poyntz declared: "Mayor Walker has time to receive every blackshirt, every Fascisti, every damn fool aristocrat in Europe, but none for the workers of New York City."

"We have rights as citizens," she said. "We called on the chief executive of the city of New York and we were shown the door. That is an outrageous slap in the face and we shall continue to protest."

What Strikers Ask.

"The cafeteria and restaurant workers are striking for the 8-hour day, a minimum wage scale ranging from $22 for bus boys and dishwashers, to $35 for countermen and cooks; sanitary conditions, wholesome food and union recognition. The action of the police and of the courts is in flagrant violation of this right. The city administration, of which you are the head, is directly responsible for this outrageous and brutal strikebreaking activity."

Two more cafeterias on Fifth Ave. were added, yesterday to the list of places struck. "The workers in cafeterias throughout the city are eager to go on strike," Sam Kramberg, secretary of the union, said today. "Workers from 5 cafeterias insisted on going out on strike today and yesterday, and it is my opinion that no injunction can hold them in the 12-hour open shop slavery. The workers are determined to go on with the fight, insisting on picketing despite the injunction."

More Join Strike.

Eleven more pickets were arrested yesterday on the picket line and charged with "disorderly conduct." Trials on frame-up charges of those already arrested continue.

I. L. D. Will Defend.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense, after a conference with the Strike Committee of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers' Union, announced yesterday that it had decided to take an active part in the defense of all strikers arrested for violating the injunction obtained against the union by the Wil-low Cafeterias, Inc. The attorneys for the I. L. D. will fight all efforts to railroad to jail workers who assert their right of peaceful picketing in defiance of this strikebreaking injunction.

Margaret Sanger Will Talk Before U.C.W.W.

Margaret Sanger will lecture on "Birth Control" at the Daily Worker benefit to be given by Council 25, United Council of Working Class Women, at 205 Central Ave., tomorrow night.

THREAT OF FLOOD THRU N. Y. STATE

Small Towns Remain Isolated

ALBANY, April 17 (UP).—The threat of floods from heavy snows which blocked highways in Northern and Central New Yrk, arose today as communities attempted to dig from drifts which have piled up in the past thirty-six hours.

While the larger cities escaped the full force of the storm, scores of smaller places were reported isolated. At Oneonta private homes were opened to house motorists who had been blocked by mountainous drifts. In the Cherry Valley section two feet of snow was reported, and in places on the Berkshire Trail between Pittsfield and Albany, drifts were as high as ten feet, bus operators said.

The U. S. Weather Bureau at Albany reported no indication of a letup in the snow and rain which pelted the storm area.

B. D. Van Buren, director of the State Bureau of Plant Industry, reported the damage to fruit trees in the upper Hudson Valley as a result of low temperatures and storms would amount to thousands of dollars. In one apple section of Columbia County, he said, the loss would be $50,000.

Engdahl Lectures on USSR Tomorrow Night

"Socialist Construction in the U. S. S. R." will be discussed by J. Louis Engdahl, recently returned from the Soviet Union, and now acting editor of the Daily Worker, before the Boro Park Workers Club, 1373 43d St., Brooklyn, at 8:30 p. m., tomorrow.

Want Addressers to Aid Textile Relief

Volunteers are wanted to address envelopes and help mail out appeals in connection with the textile relief campaign of the Workers International Relief. Report at Room 604, 1 Union Square, any day this week.

Membership Meet of Section 7 Tonight

A membership meeting of Section 7 of the Communist Party will be held at the Bath Beach Center, 48 Bay 28th St., tonight.

Demonstrate for World Labor Solidarity May First at Coliseum.

CITY ENGINEERS IN STRIKE VOTE

Delaney Partly Yields; Trick to Split Men

After making charges that the board of estimate and the civil service commission acted illegally in granting the salary increases of $3,120 to the city engineers, John H. Delaney, chairman of the board of transportation commissioners, yesterday backed down with a last minute compromise. This was done in an attempt to avert the general strike of subway engineers which was scheduled to take place before the end of the month. Commissioner Delaney granted 120 men out of the thousand effected the $3,120 but the bulk of the men received no increase and no promotion. Up to the present moment none of the field engineers supervising the construction work have received increases.

Vote on Strike.

Marcel E. Scherer, organizer of the Union of Technical Men, stated yesterday a strike was quite possible. He said: "Delaney gave a sop intended to divide the men and disorganize the ranks."

"The action of the commissioners does not solve the problem. The men are still discriminated against and deprived of their civil service standing There is still a possibility that the strike will be called. The strike ballots which were distributed yesterday will be taken up by the meeting of the executive council Thursday, April 18th. We will stand fast until all of the field men, all of the temporary men, and all of the office men have all of their rights restored to them. All of the engineers who have not received $3,120 will accept their pay checks in the future only under protest. That means that they consider the check only as part payment of the legal salary established for that grade."

D. A. R. ATTACKS YOUNG PIONEERS

Jingoists Praised for Aid to Navy Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—A warning against the activities of the Young Pioneers in schools and "un-American" and atheistic doctrines was made here today by Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Calling for a more intensive campaign against all militant labor organizations and especially the Young Pioneers, to whom she referred as a "sinister influence," Mrs. Brosseau congratulated the D. A. R. for its support of the big navy bill and the changes in the immigration laws designed to prevent class-conscious workers from entering the United States.

Our own age, the bourgeois age, is distinguished by this—that it has simplified class antagonisms. More and more, society is splitting up into two great hostile camps, into two great and directly contraposed classes: bourgeoisie and proletariat.—Marx.

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Fraternal Organizations

MANHATTAN

May Day Ballet Rehearsal.

Rehearsal for the Ballet for the May Day celebrations at the New York Coliseum will be held tomorrow, from 6:30 to 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, 28 Union Square, fourth floor.

* * *

Youth Club Dance.

The first spring dance of the Harlem Progressive Youth Club will be held at 1492 Madison Ave., near 102nd St., Saturday, 8:30 p. m.

* * *

Downtown Workers Ball.

A May Flower Ball will be given by the Downtown Workers Club at 32 E. Second St., May 4.

* * *

Harlem Youth Hike.

The second hike of the season will be given by the Harlem Progressive Youth Club Sunday, starting at 9 a. m. from 1492 Madison Ave., near 102nd St.

* * *

Yonkers Forum.

D. Benjamin, assistant director of the Workers School, will speak on the subject: "Is the American Working Class Backward?" at the Yonkers Open Forum, 252 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, Sunday night.

* * *

Jersey I. L. D. Meet.

A mass meeting to organize Hudson County into an active branch of the International Labor Defense will be held Sunday, 2 p. m., at the Ukrainian Hall, 160 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J. Speakers in two languages.

* * *

American Negro Labor Congress Protest Meet.

To protest against the killing of Henry Clarke by his white schoolmate, a meeting will be held under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress and the Young Workers (Communist) League at St. Lukes Hall, 125 W. 130th St., Monday, 8 p. m., April 22. Harold Williams, of the Negro Department of the Communist Party, Williana Burroughes, of the A. N. L. C., Leo Grant, president of the Harlem Interracial Club, Charles Alexander of the Y. W. C. L., John Owens, recently returned from the Southern Textile Strike, Richard B. Moore, of the Harlem Tenants League, R. Steele, secretary of the Eastern District of the Labor Sports Union and Harry Eisenman, of the Young Pioneers of America, will speak.

* * *

Soviet-Armenian Aid Dance.

A dance will be given by the Downtown Branch of the Committee to Aid Soviet Armenia at the Royal Palms, 135th St. and Broadway, at 8 p. m. Saturday. Tickets may be had from the Armenian Workers Club, 105 Lexington Ave., or the Hogs Club, 146 E. 28th St.

BRONX

Nearing Lectures.

Scott Nearing will lecture on "What Is Happening in the Soviet Union?" at Hunth Point Palace, 163rd St. and So. Boulevard, 8 p. m. Friday, April 26.

* * *

International Labor Defense Festival.

A concert and dance will be given by the Sacco-Vanzetti Branch of the I. L. D. at Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road, Saturday, 8:30 p. m., May 11. Dancing, mandolin quartet, musical numbers will feature the program.

BROOKLYN

Engdahl Talks on U. S. S. R.

J. Louis Engdahl, acting editor of the Daily Worker, will lecture on "Socialist Construction in the U. S. S. R." before the Boro Park Workers Club, 1373 43rd St., at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow.

* * *

Anti-War Meet.

A mass meeting in protest against preparations for imperialist war will be held at 8 p. m. tomorrow at the Brownsville Workers Center, 154 Watkins St., Brooklyn. Fred Biedenkapp, of the Shoe Workers' Union, Harold Williams, of the Negro Department of the Communist Party, Charles Zimmerman, of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and Walter Trumbull will speak. "Marching Guns," by the Workers Laboratory Theatre, will be produced.

* * *

Postpone I. L. D. Lecture, Brownsville.

The lecture by Juliet Stuart Poyntz, national secretary, International Labor Defense, at the Brownsville Branch of the I. L. D. has been postponed till Wednesday, April 24.

* * *

Needle Union Benefit.

The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union will benefit from a concert and package party to be given by the Workers Culture Club of Brownsville at 154 Watkins St., Saturday night.

* * *

Council 20 U.C.W.W.

A concert for the benefit of "Icor" will be given by the Council Saturday, April 27, at 313 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.

* * *

Sanger at Council 25, U.C.W.W.

Margaret Sanger will lecture on "Birth Control" before the council tomorrow night, at 205 Central Ave. Proceeds to the Daily Worker.

* * *

Marmor Lectures.

C. Marmor will lecture on "Motives of Freedom and Reaction in the New Literature" before Council 17, U. C. W. W., at 227 Brighton Beach Ave., 8:30 p. m. Friday, April 26.

Class War Prisoners in Poland Are Aided by U.S. Relief Group

A sum of $519 has been sent by the Society for Helping Political Prisoners in Poland for the benefit of class war victims of the Polish government, making a total of about $1,800 sent by the organization since its inception.

Plans are being formulated whereby the group will develop its activity through the leadership of the International Labor Defense, an appeal urging working class support of the organization declares.

Section 1, C. P. Will Discuss TUEL Meet

Plans for the Cleveland Congress of the Trade Union Educational League will be discussed at the membership meeting of Section 1 of the Communist Party at 6 p. m., 93 Avenue B., tomorrow.

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TOOLS DOWN!

MAY DAY

Against Imperialist War! — Organize the Unorganized!

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Churchill's "Bid for Votes" In England.

Winston Churchill, guardian of the British government's treasury, has presented the conservative party's "bribery budget" to the House of Commons.

Like the Hoover-Mellon propaganda before the last election in this country, it is intended to win back some of the votes that the bye-elections clearly show to be melting away rather rapidly. It is anticipated that the tories will need them in the rapidly approaching battle at the polls.

Thus, with one broad swoop, the tax on tea, both foreign and empire grown, that has been in force ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which ended in 1603, is abolished. Everybody is supposed to drink tea. The consumption is 10 pounds per capita every year. So with the tax removed, everybody is supposed to be happy and vote for the conservative candidates.

The tax, however, is eight cents per pound, which amounts to 80 cents per capita annually, a grand total of only $30,000,000 for the entire population, which is hardly enough to build an up-to-the-minute battleship for the British navy. A gesture is made toward the farmers with relief amounting to the insignificant sum of $12,000,000 per year.

It is inconceivable that these "bribes" will have any appreciable effect upon the workers who were beaten down by this same government, aided by the traitors of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress, with Lloyd George's Liberal Party also giving yeoman service, during the heroic strike of the coal miners and the historic general strike that paralyzed the nation in 1926.

The Churchill budget continues the demand for the huge war preparations of British imperialism, that develop the new war against the Union of Soviet Republics. This is the big feature of interest to British and to world labor. Churchill insists on a continuation of the militarist orgy demanded by "the absolute requirements of the safety of this island and of the unity of the British empire," and also:

"We cannot make any large reductions in the navy without falling below the one-power standard, which, in my opinion, would be a fatal decision, or without jeopardizing our food and trade routes."

Churchill argues for the growing aggressions of British imperialism, the development of its navy to protect its trade routes, the exact struggle that leads with lightning speed to the next world war. Churchill also stresses the development of British air forces.

Every strength of the British empire will be used, as it is being used today, to prepare for and foment the new attack against the First Workers' Republic.

Abolition of the tea and betting taxes and the decrease in the tax on saloons, outstanding so-called "popular" features of "the bribery budget," are dwarfed by the huge national debt of $38,000,000,000 loaded on the backs of the working class. Small comfort in the fact that this tremendous sum, mostly the result of the last war, was reduced by $500,000,000 the past year. The new budget providing for expenditures of $4,112,000,000 sneers at relief for the unemployed, while it glorifies and provides for greater armaments while British diplomats talk glibly of disarmament at Geneva.

Understanding this, British labor will turn more than ever to the standards of the British Communist Party, that rallies the oppressed masses against the rule of both Churchill and MacDonald. They will not be "bribed" by the removal of an insignificant tax on tea, especially when they see huge wage slashes in their pay envelopes. World labor will closely watch every development in the British election campaign. The Communist Party of the United States greets its brother party, the British Communist Party, in this International May Day season, renewing the pledge for united action against the threatening imperialist war, against both American and British imperialism, for the defense of the Soviet Union, for labor's conquest of all power.

There Are 8,500,000 Women Workers.

In the needle trades, the textile industry and the coal fields, where the left wing industrial unions are developing their activities, the women are in the forefront of every battle. As needle and textile workers they enter the factories and mills, toiling side by side with the men. In the coal fields the wives of the miners fight courageously beside their husbands in every struggle.

The greater number by far, however, of the 8,500,000 women workers in the United States have not yet been even touched by militant unionism.

The American Federation of Labor has always turned its back on women workers, openly showing its vicious prejudice by opposing their admission to the trade unions in many industries. The Women's Trade Union League has for years been the plaything of "nice ladies" of the bourgeoisie. Many of its officials have used their positions as stepping stones to political jobs in the government, especially in Washington.

It has become the special task of the National Woman's Department of the Communist Party to win the women workers for their place in the class struggle. As an instrument in this effort "The Working Woman", a monthly publication, has been established. This publication should have a million readers. It is modestly seeking 30,000 new subscribers in a campaign it is now conducting, appealing to all working women under such slogans as "Build New Unions!" "Fight the War Danger!" and "Organize the Unorganized!"

"The Working Woman" is the only working class publication raising the cry of exploited womanhood in the mills, factories and workshops, combatting the poison spread by the numerous so-called women's publications issued by the capitalist class.

The Daily Worker is now conducting its own subscription campaign. But we urge all our readers to give every possible aid in establishing "The Working Woman" on a much broader basis, winning for it mass support, thus enabling it to be an even greater factor in fighting for women workers in every industry, in drawing them into the Trade Union Unity Conference to be held at Cleveland, June First, where they will become a part of the new center of left wing industrial unionism, the only unionism that wages a fight for all workers irrespective of age, sex, race or nationality.

The rapidly growing balance of trade in favor of the Soviet Union is a big indication that the policy of rapid industrialization of the First Workers' Republic will go forward successfully.

BAYONET PRACTICE IN C. M. T. C.

By Fred Ellis

General Ely, commander of Second Corps Area of the army, issued an appeal a few days ago to "parents to send their sons to the Citizens' Military Training Camps this summer as an answer to Communist propaganda."

Lenin Manifesto for May 1, 1896

"This May Day leaflet of the League for the Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class was written by Comrade Lenin in prison in the year 1896, and was distributed among the Petersburg workers in forty factories to the then tremendous amount of 2,000 copies.

This League was the kernel of the Marxian movement, which was to develop the Social Democratic Labor Party and finally into the Communist Party (Bolsheviki) of the Soviet Union.

"In preparing and distributing this leaflet we felt that we were accomplishing a great revolutionary act. A month and half later of 40,000 (replacing the spinners and weavers that began and grew precisely under the influence of the May Day leaflet and only waited for the occasion to go forward in more active form.

"This strike showed to us and to the whole world that our feelings had not betrayed us. The strike began precisely in those places where accidently our leaflets had been particularly well distributed."—B. Gorev-Goldmann.—"Out of the Party Past."

* * *

By LENIN.

COMRADES!

Let us consider our position very carefully—let us examine the conditions in which we spend our lives. What do we see? We work long and hard. We produce endless wealth, gold and apparel, satins and silks. From the depths of the earth we extract iron and coal. We build machines, we outfit ships, we construct railroads. All the wealth of the world is the product of our hands, of our sweat and blood.

And what kind of wages do we get for this forced labor? If things were as they should, we would be living in fine houses, we would wear good clothes, and would never have to suffer any need. But we know well enough that our wages never suffice for our living. Our bosses push down wages, force us to work overtime, place unjust fines upon us—in a word oppress us in every way. And then when we give voice to our dissatisfaction, we are thrown into prison without further ado.

"The Toilers of Russia Will Arise and Terror Will Strike the Hearts of the Capitalists. . ."

We have convinced ourselves only too often that all those to whom we turn for help are the servants and the friends of the bosses. They keep us workers in darkness, they keep us ignorant so that we should not dare to fight for an improvement of our conditions. They keep us in slavery, they arrest and imprison every one who shows any signs of resistance against the oppressors—we are forbidden to struggle. Ignorance and slavery—these are the means thru which the capitalists and the government that serves them oppress us.

* * *

HOW CAN we then improve our conditions, raise our wages, shorten the working day, protect ourselves from insults, win for ourselves the opportunity of reading good books? Everybody is against us—and the better off these gentlemen are, the worse off we are! We can expect nothing from them, we can rely only upon ourselves. Our strength lies in united stubborn resistance against the bosses. Our masters realize of course in what our strength lies and they try in every way to divide us and to hide the identity of interests of all workers.

But it's a long road that has no turning—and even the best of patience comes to an end. In the past few years the Russian workers have shown their masters that the cowardice of slaves has changed into the courageous sturdiness of men, who refuse to submit to the greed of the capitalists. A whole series of strikes has swept thru various Russian cities. Most of these strikes ended successfully, especially in that they threw the bosses into terror and forced them into concessions. They showed that we were no longer cowardly paupers but that we had taken up the struggle.

As is well known the workers of many shops and factories have organized the League for the Struggle for the Emancipation of the Workingclass with the aim of exposing and removing all abuses, of struggling against the shameful oppressions and swindles of our conscienceless exploiters.

The League distributes leaflets at the sight of which the hearts of the bosses and their servants, the police, tremble. They are not frightened by these leaflets—they are terrified at the possibility of our united resistance, the sign of our great power that we have already manifested more than once.

* * *

WE, PETERSBURG workers, members of the League, call upon all the rest of our comrades to join the League and co-operate in the great task of unifying the working class in the struggle for their interests. It's time that we Russian workers smashed the chains that the bosses and the government have placed upon us. It is time that we joined our fellow workers of other lands in the struggle—under a common flag bearing the words: "Workers of all countries, unite!"

In France, England, Germany and other lands where the workers have already closed their ranks and won important rights, the First of May is a general holiday of all labor.

The workers leave the dark factories and parade the main streets in well-ordered lines with flags and music. They show their masters their power grown strong and join in numerous crowded assemblies to listen to speeches in which the victories achieved over the bosses are recounted and the plans for future struggles are developed.

Because they are afraid of strikes no individual boss dare fine or punish the workers who are absent from work on this day. On this day the workers also fling their chief demand in the teeth of the bosses: "Eight-hour day." In other countries the workers are already proclaiming this. There was a time—and not so long ago—when they also didn't have the right we are deprived of now, the right to give voice to our needs, when they were in such slavery as we are in now. But thru relentless struggle and heavy sacrifice they have won the right to take up collectively the affairs of labor. Let us wish our brothers that their struggle soon leads to the desired goal, to a society in which there will be no masters and no slaves, no capitalists and no wage workers, but all will work together and all will enjoy the good things of life together.

Comrades, if we fight unitedly and together, then the time is not far off when we too will be in a position openly to join the common struggle of the workers of all lands, without distinction of race or creed, against the capitalists of the whole world. Our strong arm will rise and the chains of slavery will fall. The toilers of Russia will arise and terror will strike the hearts of the capitalists and of all other enemies of the workingclass.

LEAGUE FOR THE STRUGGLE FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKINGCLASS.

Petersburg, May 1, 1896.

Those "Docile" Southern Workers Strike

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK

The strike of the textile workers of the Carolinas has among other things exploded a bubble that has been blown big by the manufacturers of the United States and by the Chamber of Commerce of every city and town below the Mason-Dixon line. That false theory was that the Southern workers, most of whom are fresh from the farms and hills, are docile and obedient to the extent of accepting any condition of labor and wages that would be offered them.

Thousands of letters accompanied by attractive folders describing the unexcellent climate of the South, its cheap labor and its proximity to the raw material were sent out to all the New England textile mill men. They stressed the alleged individualism of the Southern workers and the fact that the South is without any union in the textile mills. Some of the advertising matter compared the so-called individualistic Southern workers with the textile workers of New England who have been in many labor struggles.

Mill Workers Give Death Blow to Propaganda That They Like Low Wages, Long Hours

But They Want a Union.

It was also claimed that the Northern textile workers, many of them foreign born, are more easy to organize, while those of the South are more difficult to reach with union propaganda. The strike of the Southern workers have given the lie to this statement of the Chamber of Commerce.

As a result of their past struggles the wages of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island workers, while very small, are nevertheless higher than those paid to the workers of Dixie. The hours of labor are also better. Altho the New Bedford, Fall River and Providence textile workers toil long hours, they are capped by the hours of the wage slaves of the Southern textile region.

That Cheap Labor.

As a result of the intensive propaganda campaign of the Southern business interests, mill after mill has moved southward. The lower wages and longer hours, that have become the lot of the new Southern proletariat, has been used as a club over the heads of the New England textile workers. Threats that if the New England workers would not consent to have their wages reduced to the same level as the southern mills, the mills would be moved there, have constantly been made to the Massachusetts and Rhode Island operatives.

The Manville-Jenckes Company of Pawtucket, R. I., is one of the New England corporations that took the publicity of the Southern boosters seriously. They opened up the Loray mill at Gastonia, N. C., in the center of the textile region of the Carolinas. It is the workers of this mill, who under the leadership of the militant National Textile Workers Union are today challenging the claims of the Southern industrial lords.

Cut Wages Again.

When the Manville-Jenckes people took over the Loray mill, they decided to further reduce the low wages prevailing there. At the same time they brought in their "efficiency experts" who immediately prepared plans for the further speed-up of the workers. A plan which locally became known as the "stretchout" was introduced. It is nothing less than the old time speed-up plan under a new name. The Loray workers resented the cut in wages as well as the system of "stretching." Unable to work any longer under the miserable conditions, on April 1, they called a halt and went on strike. The National Textile Workers Union which had its organizers on the field, took over the direction of the strike.

The only thing that can defeat the strike is a lack of food. With $9 to $12 as the average wage, none of the strikers have any money saved. The very first day of the strike they found themselves penniless. Only by the active support of the entire American working class will the strike be successful.

Give Them Support!

The Workers International Relief is conducting a relief store in Gastonia and is preparing to open relief stations in other cities where the workers are on strike. In order to feed the strikers, their wives and children every day, all workers must rally to their support.

Strike Significant Event.

The southern strike is a significant event in the American labor movement. New battalions of militant workers are being organized into real working class unions. They are bringing American-born elements into the labor movement. The Northern and Southern Textile workers will begin to struggle in common against the greedy mill owners.

The Carolina workers must continue on strike! To do so, they must be fed workers! Come to their assistance! Send a contribution today, to the Workers International Relief, Room 604, One Union Square, New York City.

WORKERS BADLY HURT.

LONDON, (By Mail).—George Crisp and William New were seriously hurt when a plank on which they were working at John Barker Co. building, Kensington broke. They may die.

SEWER WORKERS STRIKE.

SHEFFIELD, Eng., (By Mail).—Sewerage workers at Luton have gone on strike against the piecework system. They are employed by Hodges and Porter.

BILL POSTERS GAIN

DETROIT, (By Mail).—Organized bill posters here have won an increase in wages from circus owners.

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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The Execution of Joe Hill; Outbreak of War; I. W. W. Organization and Propaganda the Ludlow Massacre; Rockefeller

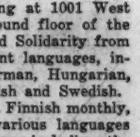
In installments already printed Haywood has told of his hard life as a worker's child, and of his becoming a unionist and a revolutionist. He tells of the colorful and militant strikes of the Rocky Mountain miners while he was secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners. He has told of organizing the I.W.W., of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone murder trial, of the socialist party going from pink to plain yellow, of the outbreak of war, and of the great Lawrence and Paterson textile strikes. Now go on reading.

* * *

By WILLIAM D HAYWOOD.

PART 89.

JOE HILL, an I.W.W. song writer, was arrested in Salt Lake City, Utah, and charged with murder. I got out the first appeal in his behalf in which I described the method of execution in Utah, which Joe Hill would suffer in the event of his conviction. Joe thought I didn't remember him and wrote me that he "rattled the music box" (played the piano) when I spoke in San Diego. Some of his songs entertained the crowd at that meeting.



After the trial Joe wrote me that he had not had a square deal. He said: "The right of a fair trial is worth any man's life much more than mine." I sent Judge Hilton of Denver to Salt Lake City to assist in Joe Hill's defense. A new trial could not be secured and in spite of all that we could do Hill was sentenced to be executed. In Utah the law had not been changed and a man could select the means of his death—either by shooting or hanging. Joe Hill chose to be shot.

President Wilson made a request of Governor Spry for a respite and the Swedish government protested against the execution of Joe Hill.

All of Joe Hill's songs breathe the class struggle and are fine propaganda. I do not think that Joe ever wrote anything in verse that did not at some time find its way into the I.W.W. song book.

Among the songs written by Joe Hill were "What We Want," "Don't Take My Papa Away From Me," "Scissor Bill," "The White Slave," "There Is Power in a Union," "Casey Jones—the Union Scab," "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum," "Mr. Block," and "Should I Ever Be a Soldier."

* * *

Ralph Chaplin wrote a poem to Joe Hill from which I quote:

Singer of Labor's wrongs, joys, hopes and fears.
Singer of manly songs, laughter and tears,

Though you were one of us, what could we do?
Joe, there were none of us needed like you.

Utah has drained your blood, white hands are wet,
We of the "surging flood," NEVER FORGET!

High head and back unbending—"rebel true blue."
Into the night unending, why was it you?

When the war broke out I was struck dumb. For weeks I could scarcely talk. I spent much time in the libraries, the chess club and at Udell's little book shop on North Clark Street in Chicago. I could not concentrate my mind on chess, but at least there was no conversation as I watched the game. I could not read, as my mind was fixed on the war. I never felt any doubt about the United States becoming involved. Wilson had been reelected to the presidency the second time because "he kept us out of war." I knew that when the magnates of Wall Street pushed the button that the Oyster From Buzzard's Bay would swell up as flamboyantly as the Buzzard From Oyster Bay did during the Spanish war.

When I was elected General Secretary-Treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, headquarters were located at 166 West Washington Street. At one time the office force was Matt Schmidt's sister, Katherine Schmidt, who was stenographer and bookkeeper, and myself. I had been in the office only a short time when I received a letter from Elwood Moore, a member, saying that he had inherited a small legacy and asking how it could be used to the best advantage of the organization. I told him of the financial straits of Solidarity and suggested that he send $1,000 to that paper and the balance to headquarters, as we had decided to start a campaign to organize the agricultural workers. Also that I was anxious to get to work in other basic industries, especially metal mining, lumber, oil and the packing industry of Chicago and elsewhere.

* * *

THE Agricultural Workers' Organization was formed in Kansas City and we began to develop the job-delegate system. The name was soon changed to Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, which more nearly conformed to the plan of the organization. Walter T. Nef was secretary and the main office was in Minneapolis. The union grew very rapidly. My next move was to organize the metal mine workers. I sent Grover H. Perry as secretary of the Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union to Phoenix, Arizona. Between these two unions I kept up a good-natured competition by writing to Nef about the growth of the Metal Miners and to Perry about how the Agricultural Workers was increasing.

We moved headquarters to a three-story building at 1001 West Madison Street. We put the print shop on the ground floor of the adjoining building and installed new machinery, moved Solidarity from Cleveland and printed other papers in many different languages, including Bohemian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Lithuanian, Russian, Slavonian, Spanish and Swedish.

The One Big Union Monthly and Tie Vapauteen, a Finnish monthly, were also published in Chicago. Other papers in various languages were published in other cities throughout the country, including the Industrial Worker, English official organ in Seattle, Washington, and a Finnish daily in Duluth.

* * *

IN 1913 in Colorado, the old battle ground of the Western Federation of Miners, a horrible massacre took place at Ludlow. The coal miners on strike there had been evicted from their homes. They were living in a tent colony. One day when most of the men were picketing the mines a company of militia passed the colony. A young miner was killed by a lieutenant who crushed his skull with the but of a rifle when he approached the soldiers with a white flag of truce. The brutes then fired into the tent colony, killing women and children, and then set the colony afire and burned the bodies to a crisp. The news of this massacre horrified the workers from coast to coast.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in an article in the Atlantic Monthly, said: "Any situation, no matter what its cause, out of which so much bitterness could grow, clearly required amelioration," adding to this the contemptible lie: "It has always been the desire and purpose of the management of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. that its employees should be treated liberally and fairly."

Again, in speeches made in the state of Colorado, he reiterated the nonsense about capital and labor being partners, and with a lie on his lips spoke of the protection afforded to labor against oppression and exploitation, at the same time presenting an industrial plan that gave the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. a strangle hold on all the workers it employed.

This industrial plan was framed by Mackenzie King, later prime minister of Canada, who, it is asserted, at one time said that "labor in Canada must come down to a lower standard of living nearer to that of the Chinese workers."

Rockefeller said: "The common stockholders have put $34,000,000 into this company in order to make it go, so that you men will get your wages, you officers have your salaries, and the directors get their fees, while not one cent has ever come back to them in these fourteen years."

This parasite must have thought the reader a damn fool to believe that the stockholders of any industry invest their money to pay the workers' wages. He knows and most people know that all industries are run for profit.

* * *

In the next chapter Haywood quotes his testimony and answers to cross-examination before the famous Industrial Relations Commission of 1916. Surely you must have Haywood's Book, for your reference and for good reading. Get a copy free by sending in a new or renewal subscription for one year to the Daily Worker.